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OBZINA, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO USSR

LD140206 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of the Interior, led by Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina, returned here Friday from an official visit to the Soviet Union, during which representatives of the two countries had signed an agreement on preventing double citizenship.

Also discussed were prospects of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Interior Ministry, the Soviet Interior Ministry and the Soviet State Security Committee.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES 12 JUNE

FL121828 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas arrived today in Prague on a working visit at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart, Andrej Barcak. The Cuban minister was received at the local airport by Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia; Cuba's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Pedro Luis Torres; and other officials from both nations.

STROUGAL RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY GENERAL

LD131320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received CEMA Secretary General Nikolay Fadeyev in Prague today. Nikolay Fadeyev has arrived in Czechoslovakia for the 34th CEMA session. They discussed topical problems related to the development of socialist economic integration among the council's member states and the tasks in this sphere which will be on the agenda of the council's session next week in Prague. The two representatives stressed the significance of broad economic cooperation between the socialist countries and the mission of the council in its intensification. The meeting was attended by Federal Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, vice chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in the CEMA.

LCY CITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION MEETS WITH KAPEK

LD131510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the party's city committee, received a delegation of the LCY Belgrade city conference, headed by secretary of the LCY city conference Ratko Butulija, in Prague today. He briefed his guests on the activities of the Prague city organization, the experience gained in party work and the development of the capital, Prague.

The Yugoslav guests were greeted at the old town hall by Prague Deputy Mayor Martin Poliak.

He said that cooperation between Prague and Belgrade contributes to the promotion of friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. After inspecting the historic premises, the guests signed the Prague visitors' book.

GDR'S SINDERMANN ACTIVITIES, INTERVIEW, DEPARTURE REPORTED

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD122154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The official delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the People's Chamber, which is currently a guest of Bratislava, today paid tribute to the heroes of the armed rising of the Slovak people against fascism by laying a wreath at the Slovak national uprising memorial. The delegation then went to Bratislava's Slavin where, to the sounds of the march of fallen revolutionaries, members laid a wreath at the memorial symbolizing the gratitude of our people to the Soviet liberators.

Accompanied by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, the deputies of the GDR People's Chamber were then received at Bratislava castle by the highest party and state representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The cordial meeting with Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other comrades, is continuing.

Interview; Departure

LD132013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Prague--The official delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, led by its President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, ended its 5-day visit to the CSSR on Friday and returned from Prague to Berlin. The guests were cordially seen off at Prague airport by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and member of the CZCP Central Committee Presidium, and by other members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber.

Prior to his departure Sindermann told journalists: The deputies of the two parliaments endorsed the constructive peace policy as formulated in the latest documents of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. Horst Sindermann stressed that the parliamentarians would like to make greater use of the activities of the Interparliamentary Union and interparliamentary relations in order to implement the ideas of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

More on Interview

LD132009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The GDR parliamentary delegation has ended its visit to Czechoslovakia, which lasted several days. The head of the delegation, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, at the end of the visit gave an interview to Czechoslovak radio and television.

To the question of how he assesses the results of the talks in Czechoslovakia, Comrade Sindermann replied:

[Sindermann voice recording in German, fading into Czech translation] We are very satisfied with the results of our talks.

I can state that during our meetings with the leading representatives of the CSSR--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and of course, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly--we noted a full identify of of views in assessing both the current international situation and the tasks facing our two countries in the eighties. This identify of views and plans is far from being manifested only in the links existing between our two economies, for it is also manifested in the increasingly close cooperation between our working people. Thus, in your country, for instance, in the Kladno metallurgical works there are comrades who for many years have been in continuous working contact as well as personal contact with GDR specialists; and it is not friendship in itself alone, for there also exists fruitful cooperation between enterprises which is bringing mutual benefit. I can state that we shall have very pleasant memories on our visit here and that this visit has been a positive contribution to the development of mutual cooperation. [end recording]

To the question of where does he see the main contribution of the exchange of experiences between members of the representative bodies of the socialist countries, and in particular of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, Comrade Sindermann said:

[Sindermann voice recording in German, fading into Czech translation] This was the main subject of our talks in the Federal Assembly. As you know, preparations are being made in both our countries for the congresses of our two Marxist-Leninist parties. A further improvement of socialist democracy is playing a big role in the very process of these preparations. We unanimously hold the view that the improvement of socialist democracy lies primarily in the ever broader involvement of working people in the process of preparations and the drafting of laws and their realization. What we are concerned with is to increase the share of the working people in the management of the state. In order to achieve this, we need, among other things, great many experiences, and it was during our talks that we came to a conclusion that we can learn from each other a great deal, especially where the successful realization of our principal task is concerned; that is, the improvement of the system of socialist democracy. The experiences of your Federal Assembly are also very useful for us. [end recording]

UK DENIES ENTRY VISA TO RUDE PRAVO EDITOR

LD140830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] British authorities have not granted an entry visa to RUDE PRAVO editor Zdenek Porybny who, as his paper's delegate, was to attend the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the MORNING STAR newspaper, the press organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. RUDE PRAVO writes today that this constitutes a second similar case of British diplomacy within a short time. In May, British authorities detained at London airport a Czechoslovak television worker who had arrived in Britain with a regular visa. He was detained for 3 days and then expelled. Previously, also in May, British police brutally and without any grounds physically attacked, injured and held in detention a Czechoslovak diplomat.

CPCZ PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS SEMINAR ON U.S. POLICY

AU161210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 80 p 2

["(Z)"-signed report in the column "By Teletype, Mail and Telephone"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation organized on 12 June in Prague a central seminar on current U.S. policy. [paragraph continues]

The lecturers included Yuriy Davydov, head of a department in the Institute of the United States of America and Canada, attached to the USSR Academy of Social Sciences, and other experts.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES SFRY'S DORONJSKI ON ELECTION

AU161213 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram To Belgrade"]

[Text] Prague, 13 June, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Stevan Doronjski a congratulatory telegram on the latter's election to the post of LCY Central Committee Presidium chairman. In the telegram Husak wished him many successes in his responsible work for the welfare of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

In the telegram he also expressed the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between both parties will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav people and of the common struggle for consolidating peace and progress in the world.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES COSTA RICAN COMMUNISTS

AU161216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 80 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Congratulatory Telegram to Costa Rica"]

[Text] Prague, 12 June--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica on the occasion of its 13th congress.

The telegram states, among other things, that since its very establishment in 1931, the Costa Rican Communist Party has been waging a systematic and selfless fight against imperialism and reaction and for the vital interests of the working people of their country, for democratic rights, peace and social progress. In this courageous fight the Costa Rican communists are making great sacrifices and even do not hesitate to lay down their lives.

The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica is actively contributing to further consolidating the unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and striving for a progressive and democratic development in Latin America.

The CPCZ, the telegram states further, will continue also in the future to develop mutual party contacts and comradely cooperation based on a firm class solidarity and common aims.

FOJTIK ATTENDS OPERA PERFORMANCE IN PRAGUE

LD152234 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] With a performance of the "Bartered Bride" by the artists of the Prague National Theater, the traditional opera festival "Smetana's Litomysl" ended today. Present in the auditorium were Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Frantisek Tesar, leading secretary of the east Bohemanian regional party committee, and other guests.

MEISLER SCORES NEW U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

DW131410 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1011 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Guenther Meisler commentary]

[Text] It was a U.S. journal--the WASHINGTON SPECTATOR--which recently wrote that U.S. armament has grown to be a monster that is about to devour society, which it allegedly should protect. The new military budget adopted by both houses of Congress fully confirms this way of describing the situation: $170 billion for 1981. This budget defies all records so far already scored by the United States. At the same time it shows the greatest rate of increase in peacetime up to now.

Alone as far as the development of new nuclear weapons is concerned, high-ranking White House officials said that the United States is thereby implementing the largest program for the construction of nuclear weapons over the next 20 years. This includes specifically, for example, the mobile MX missile, the Trident missile, the cruise missile and the Pershing II which is especially envisaged for deployment in Western Europe.

Beyond that, work will also be done on completely new mass destruction weapons, above all in the field of chemical warfare. It is Washington's contention that all this is really being done solely for the protection of Americans against a Soviet threat which allegedly has intensified again after the events in Iran and Afghanistan. This warmed-over obsolete fairy tale is refuted by the facts. This emerges when one considers that all these new developments and modernizations, without exception, were planned and decided on long before the aforementioned events, namely, under the notorious long-term program of NATO, the adoption of which was pushed for primarily by the United States more than 2 years ago.

Therefore the Soviet Union is not the cause. It rather is the target of the effect. What is the reason for the intensified aggressiveness of the U.S. imperialists? As the general secretary of the American communists said recently in a speech to the Central Committee plenum, the reason is another attempt by the United States to achieve military superiority with the objective of once again assuming the role of world gendarme. This policy is extremely dangerous and will ultimately fail.

The international power ratio, which changed to the disadvantage of imperialism long ago, cannot be reversed any longer. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown himself even said once that the efforts by the United States to achieve strategic superiority is not a realistic goal because it is unattainable, but obviously this realization has not filtered down. In the long run this stepped-up armament will have considerable repercussions, last but not least on U.S. domestic policy, because, as the WASHINGTON SPECTATOR quoted above writes, by continuing this course the United States will probably buy itself sooner or later an economic decline which occurs only once or twice in a century.

KAEUBLER VIEWS PLANNED U.S. MILITARY TRAINING IN MIDEAST

DW131355 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] General Lewis Allen, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, has declared that the Pentagon plans to send F-4 jet fighter wings to bases in Egypt to hold military exercises there.

Now let us listen carefully to how General Allen justifies this intention. It is in our interest, he said, to learn to operate militarily in this region, and he became even plainer.

Our pilots must gather experience in an area which is near the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and which Washington considers the center of strategic interest. At the same time the general hinted that the Pentagon has similar plans in Oman where Washington has been requesting bases for quite some time.

Week by week it becomes more obvious that the U.S. Government is facing the shambles of its Middle East policy. To this day the people in the U.S. capital have been unable to get over the loss of Iran, and it seems to be veritably unbearable to Washington that compatriots like Ramsey Clark go to Tehran to call for the cessation of the policy of intrusion practiced by the United States for decades. For this Clark may face severe punishment upon his return to the United States.

But it is not just Iran. Camp David is bankrupt. The U.S. President has summoned representatives of the signatories of the separate agreement to come to the U.S. federal capital next week to save what still can be saved. But even in Washington people are aware that there is nothing to save.

Learning to operate militarily in the Middle East, gathering military experiences in a region which is of strategic interest to the United States--are the people in the Pentagon looking for alternatives?

Just the other day former U.S. Secretary of State Vance, who resigned, uttered words of warning to the administration against miscalculations. Any application of military solutions to nonmilitary problems is a dangerous mistake, Vance said, because military strength must not be a substitute for diplomacy.

Have the people in Washington forgotten the causes that led to the revolution in Iran? Do they stubbornly refuse to learn the lesson from the latest military operation against Tehran which went up in smoke in the Iranian desert? Do they want to push the old, unsuccessful policy of military intrusion to a point where the smouldering conflict in the Middle East will again end up in a military explosion with unforeseeable consequences?

LEUSCHNER NOTES CONTRADICTIONS IN EC MIDDLE EAST DOCUMENT

DW151955 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1757 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] A declaration by the EC countries on the Middle East conflict has been announced by the Venice meeting, which ended yesterday, of the heads of government of the EC countries. What this declaration was to contain, to what extent it was to take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people was for weeks the subject of controversial discussions in which U.S. President Carter also joined repeatedly, demanding that the EC refrain from doing anything that might harm the so-called Camp David process. This controversy has now resulted in a declaration of 11 points. Listen to a commentary by Guenter Leuschner:

The Israeli foreign minister termed the EC document a product of U.S. pressure. His Egyptian counterpart said that the declaration confirmed the Camp David accord in all points. U.S. President Carter said that he had managed to prevent the EC countries from taking an adverse attitude toward Israel. A spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization mentioned positive elements as well as the lack of elements for a Middle East settlement.

France's foreign minister talked of a courageous step, whereas the conservative British DAILY TELEGRAPH writes today that the Venice EC summit gave birth to a very weak mouse of a Middle East declaration.

Given these so very divergent views on a document on one of the hotbeds of crisis in world politics, the conclusion can be drawn that this EC declaration at least is open to interpretation or, to say it in the plain words of an initial Soviet commentary, contains a number of wishy-washy formulations. From the first to the last line of this 11-point paper the massive pressure exerted by Washington manifests itself which would have liked the Europeans not to say a single word on the subject. But it also indicates the concern of the EC states over the fact that a further aggravation of the Middle East conflict might dangerously harm their own interests and above all the oil interests of the EC countries. In this way the long discussions resulted in the document which is being assessed so differently today.

The document contains the recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people, ignoring, however, the right of the Palestinians to their own statehood. There is talk of growing tensions, making a comprehensive settlement of the conflict more urgent than ever. Some commentators see in this formulation an indirect criticism of the so-called Camp David process which in fact has only led to an intensification of tensions.

True, the participation of the Palestinians in a settlement is mentioned, but only in the wishy-washy formula of an association of the PLO to the negotiations, which probably means that the PLO is not to take part on an independent and equal basis. The Palestine Liberation Organization, being the only legitimate sopkesman of the Palestinian people, has not been expressly recognized in any of the 11 points. True, Israel's settlement policy is termed illegal, but the document fails to state clearly who is responsible for the aggravation of the tensions. Not a word is said about the opinion discussed within the EC previously to take an initiative of their own at the UN.

President Carter had announced that the United States would protest such a plan at the UN Security Council.

All told, the Middle East document of the EC, which was announced so vociferously, gives reason indeed for different and even contradictory assessments. It mirrors the fear of a conflict with the United States but also the intention of the EC not to subordinate their interests totally to the policy ofconfrontation pursued by the United States and Israel.

CORRESPONDENT REFUTES VOA REPORT ON AFGHAN TOWN

LD132132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul (By ADN correspondent Rainer Althaus)--If one were to believe the Voice of America this morning, then I am now sitting inside a town that is "encircled, bombarded and under artillery fire." But Paghman, 17 kms north of Kabul, is today a picture of peaceful life. In the bazaar, whose shops are open despite the Islamic weekend--"we are not so strict here," someone said to me--traders assured me: The last few days were just like today.

As I wander about this small town people are sitting around, talking and drinking tea, children are playing, some people are working in the many beautiful gardens. Not a shot is fired, no roar of guns disturbs this "Sunday" idyll. Unmolested, I drive back to Kabul, past shepherd boys tending their small flocks, past women with large bundles of fodder on their heads, past the greenish shimmering Lake Kargh; but if one were to believe the Voice of America and its dubious sources then this spot, one of the most beautiful in Afghanistan, is nothing but a battlefield.

HIRTH CRITICIZES WESTERN REPORTS ON AFGHANISTAN FIGHTING

DW131430 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1018 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Horst Hirth commentary]

[Text] Georges Marchais has recalled that analogous agitation has existed before, namely against Vietnam and the young people's power in Kampuchea. It has been firmly proven today what outrageous lies were told in these cases. But like in the cases mentioned, we know the source only too well.

The spokesman for the Department of State, Reston, used his last routine press conference to report in detail on the fighting of the so-called Afghan freedom fighters around Kabul. The lies have been cabled throughout the entire world.

Simultaneously, however, what FRG DEUTSCHLANDFUNK correspondent Rainer Wolfram reported from on the spot that everything is quiet in Kabul and that there is no such thing as a battle for the capital, has been completely ignored. Reston did not quote that witness, however. He quoted anonymous travelers. Naturally he can rely on the wrong CIA reports which are being fabricated to keep the Afghanistan affair cooking.

No one has more interest in the matter than the Kabul government, and in this connection the question must be asked who and what circles will be best served by this agitational campaign. The ruling circles in the United States at present are not only interested in the pursuance of their confrontation course to slander the Soviet Union and in justifying the crazy American armament policy; the calumny is also directed against political efforts in the Western camp not to go too far with the anti-detente tendencies--for God's sake not as far as a catastrophe.

In the United States one notes with irritation such dialogues as that between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing, the forthcoming visit of FRG Chancellor Schmidt to Moscow, or the dialogues held by statesmen in Belgrade on the occasion of the burial ceremonies for President Tito, dialogues aimed at creating more understanding. It has become rather clear to the White House in Washington after exactly half a year that the appeals to impose economic boycotts in connection with the Soviet help for Afghanistan have died away without much of an effect. Carter's Olympic boycott appeals suffered a failure. In other words, world politics are not developing according to the confrontation course which has been doggedly pursued by the United States.

The imperialist inspirers of the cold war climate see a way out of this by inventing more and more new horror stories about the Russains in Afghanistan. A public pogrom mood is supposed to be created so that no Western statesman will be able to follow the voice of reason.

The Hamburg Paper DIE WELT cooperates as usual predicting today that the USSR most certainly plans an offensive after the Moscow Olympic games, an offensive against the freedom fighters in Afghanistan. But where in the West has it been published that a number of leaders of the counterrevolutionary gangs have been trained in the United States, that they are CIA people? Is the camouflaged U.S. support for the counterrevolution known in the West? Why has nothing been written about the depots with American arms which have been discovered?

There was no Kabul battle, as it turned out. Everybody in the West ought to know what kind of people the freedom heroes are. The day before yesterday a gang of bandits stormed a Kabul school, attacking the children with poison gas. Some 500 students and teachers had to be hospitalized with acute signs of poisoning. Do people also want to hold Soviet policy responsible for that?

HONECKER MEETS WITH AL-KARIM, ACCEPTS INVITATION TO IRAQ

LD131709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State State Council has accepted an invitation from President Saddam Husayn to pay an official visit to the Republic of Iraq. It was conveyed to him on Friday, 13 June, by Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of oil of the Republic of Iraq.

In the course of the friendly talks with the Arab politician, current international questions and the development of bilateral relations were discussed. Erich Honecker underlined the bilateral efforts to secure peace and to continue detente. The latest peace initiative of the Warsaw Pact states is of great significance for solving this vital question of world politics. During the conversation, which passed in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, both sides paid tribute to the fruitful results of their long-term cooperation.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim emphasised the Iraqi leadership's great appreciation of the GDR's solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

The two men agreed that the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress demands even greater unity among all anti-imperialist forces and all people of good will. Erich Honecker and Tayih 'Abd al-Karim stressed the interest both states have in constructively continuing and expanding their friendly cooperation and that of their peoples.

Erich Honecker said that the planned visit will contribute toward further consolidating the existing friendship between the two states and peoples. The GDR will continue to feel unswerving solidarity with the struggle of people against imperialism, racism and colonialism. This applies particularly to the aspirations of the Arab people for a just and permanent settlement of the Near East conflict.

Also on Friday, Minister al-Karim visited Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MINSK 15 JUN

LD152202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Minsk--A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by its President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, today. The delegation which will take part in a meeting of chairmen of of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact countries, was cordially welcomed at Minsk airport by leading representatives of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Republic.

During the 2 days of consultations, which begin on Monday, the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member countries will discuss current tasks of the parliaments of the fraternal countries in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and for the consolidation of world peace, and will exchange views on the results of their international activity since the founding of the socialist alliance of states 25 years ago.

TISCH, FDGB DELEGATION END PARIS TALKS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD140230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Paris--"Our visit has led to a fruitful continuation of the good traditions of the joint struggle of the FDGB and the General Labor Confederation [CGT], said Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR FDGB Central Executive, in Paris on Friday.

At a press conference held by the FDGB and CGT at the end of the visit to France by the delegation led by him, he emphasized that during the consultations with one CGT leadership and during many other conversations, both organizations had been unanimous in reaffirming their intention to represent the interests of the workers.

Referring to the joint appeal of the FDGB and the CGT of Limoges to the workers and trade unions of Europe, Harry Tisch said: "We hope this appeal does not remain unanswered, and that it receives the support of other European trade unions."

Georges Seguy, the CGT general secretary, said the joint appeal would be transmitted to all trade unions of the continent.

The joint communique of the two trade union associations on the stay of the FDGB delegation in France, which was made public at the press conference, stressed that in view of the aggravation of the crisis in the capitalist system, the world trade union movement "has great responsibility and is in need of vigilance in the struggle to maintain peace and disarmament."

The communique stresses the appeal made at a joint rally in Limoges to the European trade union movement, calling for "even more active participation in the year of the 35th anniversary of the victory of Hitler fascism in the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces of the continent for peace, disarmament, and social progress."

In keeping with the December 1979 agreement on cooperation between the two trade union associations, a work plan for the years 1980-81 was drawn up.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU

Dinner Held

LD112244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Frau Margot Honecker gave a dinner this evening in honor of the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou and Madam Mimi Kiprianou.

The national anthems of the GDR and Cyprus were played before the two heads of state proposed their toasts.

The dinner in the banquet hall of the Palais Unter den Linden was attended by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Krolikowski; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; candidate member of the SED Politburo Central Committee Werner Jarowinsky; deputy chairmen of the State Council Dr Manfred Erlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Dr Hans Reichelt, and Dr Herbert Weiz; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; members of the State Council and other GDR public figures.

Honecker Toast

AU131030 East Berlin NEUES DUETSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Apparent text of toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner given for Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou on 11 Jun in Unter den Linden palace]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed Mrs Kiprianou, esteemed guests from Cyprus: Allow me to welcome you again most cordially in the GDR and to wish you a pleasant stay.

We are rejoicing at seeing in our midst the leading representatives of a country with which we are linked by good relations of peaceful coexistence and anti-imperialist solidarity. The friendly cooperation between our two states and peoples has been yielding fruit for years. It is our joint and firm will to continue it steadily and imperturbably.

We rate highly the active contribution of the Republic of Cyprus to the cause of peace. We also pay tribute to your efforts to arrive at a peaceful, just and democratic solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the corresponding UN resolutions and to secure the country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment. We are following the progress achieved in the reconstruction of the Cypriot economy with sympathy and satisfaction. We wholeheartedly wish you, Mr President, and the Cypriot people great success in all this for the future too.

Esteemed guests: In the course of today's talks we were able to note with satisfaction that we are in agreement both as regards the international situation and the steps required to normalize it, and also as regards the further shaping of our bilateral relations. As far as bilateral cooperation is concerned, we have a solid base for the eighties.

It can be rightly stated that your visit to the GDR will usher in a new stage in the relations between our two states and peoples. Its results are of value for peace, detente and international security.

Mr President, the GDR, which has now entered its 31st year, came into being from the material and spiritual debris left behind by Hitlerite fascism. Many trials and tribulations had to be overcome in the dispute with imperialism during those years. Today we may state that our people's lives have been fundamentally changed.

The GDR is shaping the developed socialist society in indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union, as a firm component of the socialist community. In order to secure the things we have achieved and to gradually raise the people's material and cultural living standard in the future the working people of our country are achieving great work. All social activities and initiatives center on the preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

We regard the securing and lasting safeguarding of peace as the most important task. Peace is mankind's most valuable asset. In cooperation with all forces of good will in the world, the GDR and its allies in the Warsaw Pact direct their foreign political activities to the great goal of a stable peace, which enables the peoples to live and work without worrying about nuclear destruction.

As a result of the attacks on detente by the most aggressive circles, especially of the United States, the international situation has worsened considerably.

The transition to a policy of confrontation and hegemonism which these circles pursue harbors serious dangers. In this context, one must draw attention above all to NATO's long-term program for an arms buildup, the fateful Brussels missiles decision and the non-ratification of the SALT II agreement by the United States. One must also mention the expansion and setting up of new military bases, also in the Mediterranean region. Such a policy of altering the approximate military equilibrium in the final analysis undermines everything the peoples have achieved and everything they need and desire for a life in peace.

Therefore we consider it most urgent to intensify the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces throughout the world to take a stand against the policy of confrontation, to call a halt to the arms race and to achieve practical disarmament steps. It is well known that the Warsaw Pact states have taken the initiative yet again, at the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. Their constructive, realistic proposals are to prepare the way for fut re detente and deepen it by measures of disarmament. Our goal still consists in preserving all the positive things achieved in the course of the seventies, to increase them, to consolidate cooperation and to give a forceful new impetus to the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress.

We are in fully and complete agreement that there is no sensible alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Recent international events support this realization. We have indeed reached a point of world historic significance. As never before, the responsibility for peace of all statesmen, whether of big or small countries is growing. The dialogue between East and West, north and south, must be continued. Every encounter, every measure and every agreement is singificant which serves to reduce confrontation and helps to find mutually acceptable solutions by which hotbeds of tension are eliminated and the international situation is rendered more favorable.

The role of the nonaligned states, to which the majority of the world's population belongs, is of considerable importance for peace. We watch with great attention the corresponding initiatives of these states and shall also support them in future.

To make detente a universal and comprehensive process, international conflicts must be solved peacefully. The curtailment and diminution of the military presence and military activities in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, in the Persian Gulf and in the Caribbean would serve peace in these regions.

It would be in keeping with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act if the warships armed with nuclear weapons were to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean and any intention of stationing nuclear weapons in those countries bordering on the Mediterranean which do not yet possess such weapons was abandoned.

The Cypriot problem, like other global or regional international problems, in our view, can only be solved with political means. There is no question about the necessity of respecting the sovereign rights and the independence of all states and of refraining from any interference in internal affairs, and from the use or threatened use of force.

We are convinced that the just struggle of the Cypriot people to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of their country will ultimately be successful. This struggle paves the way for a life in happiness and peace. Be assured that we shall continue to stand by your side in firm sclidarity and with active support. We wish you further progress and great new successes.

Mr President, esteemed guests: I ask you to raise your glasses with me and to drink to:

--The friendly relations and the firm solidarity between our two states and peoples;

--The prosperous development of the Republic of Cyprus and its successful progress on the path towards a life in happiness and peace;

--Peace in the world and the progress of the peoples;

--Your personal well-being, Mr President, the well-being of your esteemed wife and all guests of the Republic of Cyprus present here.

Kiprianou Toast

LD112320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2036 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--In his toast at the dinner marking the state visit of the president of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou said that he came to the GDR "to express the gratitude of the Cypriot people and my personal thanks for the consistent help and support in our struggle for a life of justice and happiness." "With the support of our friends we are determined to overcome every obstacle until we have achieved our final goal--freedom for the whole of Cyprus."

"We have met today and had the first opportunity to exchange views," the president continued. "We have met at a moment when difficult and complicated decisions are taking shape. We were convinced that the period of the cold war was once and for all a matter of the past. We were convinced that we were permanently moving on the path of detente, on the path of a peaceful solution of all problems, their solution on the basis of and in accordance with UN decisions.

"We were convinced that the signing of the Helsinki Final Act had opened a new chapter in the history not only of Europe, but of the entire world, a new chapter of the final, peaceful coexistence of peoples and states regardless of their political systems, in accordance with the rules of behavior governing international relations among states," Kiprianou said. "Yet today we have entered once again a period of tension. It is most necessary that the course of events be changed as quickly as possible. All mankind, all leaders, must be made aware what a third world conflagration would mean for humanity. They must be made aware of their responsibility for the future generations of all countries and peoples. May they take the right decisions for a lasting and firm peace. This calls for much harder work.

"We who belong to the nonaligned states and pursue a nonaligned policy always try to contribute to the best of our possibilities to the cause of peace with constructive proposals.

"Nonetheless, regardless of the fact that we constitute the majority of countries in the world, our possibilities are restricted. It is all the more important therefore to conduct a new constructive dialogue, as you have already said, between East and West, between north and south, a dialogue which one hopes may bear fruit, which will halt the arms race. All measures must be taken to achieve comprehensive and complete disarmament," the president continued.

"We must, and this is a command of our time, return to the path of detente. The principles and agreements contained in the Helsinki Final Act must become reality.

"In view of the forthcoming Madrid meeting, a meeting to which we attach great importance, great efforts must be made until then so that in Madrid we shall not merely reiterate the Helsinki Final Act but achieve more definite and practical measures for the cause of peace, for the consolidation of peace. The prerequisite for this is final disarmament and at the same time the achievement of justice in the solution of international problems."

"International questions must be resolved on the basis of international law, on the basis of the UN Charter, on the basis of UN decisions, on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

"There is a whole range of open problems awaiting solution. One problem is the Cyprus question," Kiprianou stressed. "We consider your country and you personally as a most consistent helper and friend in the drama through which we have lived for the past 6 years." Turning to detailed aspects of the Cyprus problem, the president said: "The UN decisions, both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, have not been carried out. Turkey behaves as though these UN decisions did not exist, as if the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act did not exist." Turkey's aim is the division of Cyprus and the creation of two virtually independent states. The agreement reached in 1979 "which excluded any partition of the island and envisaged Cyprus' demilitarization, an idea which I submitted to the special UN session on disarmament," Kiprianou continued, was also "forgotten" by the Turkish side, which moreover "raised conditions outside this framework".

The UN secretary general's recent proposals for the resumption of intercommunal talks put forward by his representative a few days ago "met with our consent after we had been informed that the Turkish side had already agreed to these proposals. The announcement of the resumption of the intercommunal talks was imminent. There had already been corresponding talks with the representative of the UN secretary general, who informed me on Saturday, however, that the Turkish Cypriot side rejected these proposals.

"We are now faced with the necessity of taking fresh decisions. We certainly do not refuse to enter into an honest dialogue but not under unacceptable prior conditions. We believe that the moment has come when a greater international mobilization in this question is necessary."

"The decision of the last UN General Assembly to set up an ad hoc committee represents an attempt to support the realization of the UN decisions," the president continued. "I also believe sincerely that all those who desire a solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the UN decisions support the USSR's proposal for an international conference under UN auspices. We have always supported this proposal, a proposal which had been opposed by Turkey and other states." Kiprianou continued: "We have proposed the demilitarization of Cyprus except for a small, limited police force composed of Greek and Turkish Cypriots which could be supervised by an international police force." The international community, he said, must "assert its will, and all international questions, like the Middle East problem and the Cyprus question must be solved on the basis of the UN Charter, the UN decisions and the Helsinki Final Act. Even if some people may hold different views, peace, freedom and justice are indivisible."

Talks Concluded

LD131814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, were continued and successfully concluded at the Council of State building on Friday afternoon.

Both sides agreed on a joint communique, which is to be published Saturday evening.

At the end of the meeting, in which Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Nikolaos A. Rolandhis and other figures from the two countries took part, Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou expressed great satisfaction at the results of their talks.

The two statesmen expressed appreciation for the high level of bilateral relations, which are marked by friendship, solidarity and close cooperation based on mutual advantage. They also saw the results of their consultations as a significant contribution to a further deepening of cooperation between the two states on the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They are of great significance for the cause of peace and security in the world.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou came to the satisfactory conclusion that the exchange of views on international questions demonstrated far-reaching agreement on the basic questions of international political developments. Both statesmen spoke out emphatically for the ending of the arms race, for practical measures aimed at military detente and for the defense of peace and detente. These are unconditional prerequisites for a peaceful settlement of the problems existing in the world, including the problem of Cyprus.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Tour of Palace of Republic

LD132126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--After the successful conclusion of the official talks, Spiros Kiprianou visited the Palace of the Republic on Friday afternoon, accompanied by his host, Erich Honecker. The Cypriot politician, his wife and his entourage acquainted themselves in detail with the numerous opportunities provided in this building for leisure, culture, education and congresses. Since its opening in 1976, over 29 million people have visited it. Erich Honecker took his guest round the gallery in the foyer and showed him the works of 16 GDR painters.

The guests also visited the People's Chamber plenary hall and the consultation rooms for the delegates. Honecker explained the workings of the nine factions in the People's Chamber to his guest.

Departure 14 Jun

LD142012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, left for home on Saturday evening after a 4-day state visit to the GDR. The president was given a very cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

In fine summer weather many citizens came to the airport to assure the president of the island republic once again of their firm solidarity with the Cypriot people in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A guard of honor of the GDR National People's Army had lined up to bid farewell to the Cypriot head of state. Erich Honecker accompanied his guest to the ramp. Erich Honecker bade farewell by saying: "Cordial thanks for your extraordinary successful visit." "It served our mutual interests, and the relations of friendship between our countries. I think we can be satisfied."

Spiros Kiprianou thanked Erich Honecker very cordially. "We are completely satisfied," he said. "I think that the visit was extraordinarily useful. We shall do everything to make relations and cooperation and friendship become even deeper and more comprehensive. I should like to express my thanks for the invitation and the hospitality. I express my special thanks for the friendship and support in our difficult struggle. I hope to be able to welcome you soon to Cyprus."

AXEN DESCRIBES U.S. 'SWITCH TO CONFRONTATION'

LD092018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Rostock--At a large propaganda rally in Rostock today Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that "the adventurous course of the Carter administration in the central questions of international coexistence and NATO's course with regard to rearmament have created grave dangers for world peace."

Axen stressed that "the delay in ratifying SALT II, NATO's long-term program, the fateful Brussels missile decision, the enormous inflation of arms expenditure and the increasing development of new systems of mass destruction, the Camp David conspiracy of Israel, Egypt and the United States and the separate agreement, the expanding cooperation of the imperialist states with Beijing, the extension of the system of bases throughout the world and the attacks and conspiracies against Cuba, against the people's revolution in Iran and Afghanistan and against the liberation movements of the Arab peoples and in Africa are all irrefutable proof of the deliberate switch to confrontation."

Axen said that " the growing strength of socialism, the considered and at the same time determined attitude of the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact states and the will of the peoples to achieve peace are powerful obstacles to those who want to practice saber-rattling and a new policy of strength. With the new initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states pointing the way ahead, the socialist community, sustained by its inflexible will to achieve peace, is continuing the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence."

Hermann Axen said that the fruits of the process of detente must be defended, the imperialist attacks energetically repulsed and the peace proposals of the socialist states made even more the cause of all peace-loving people in order to clear the way for fresh steps toward detente. "At the same time there is every reason to be vigilant, to fully guarantee the defense capability of socialism at all times and to do everything possible for the further political and economic strengthening of our socialist fatherland."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BERLIN STORM DAMAGE

AU131516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] A heavy thunderstorm hit the center of Berlin on the afternoon of 11 June. The fire brigades had to answer 191 distress calls; by 1500, about 30-50 liters of rain had fallen per square meter. Lightening caused blackouts in the Cottbus and Erfurt Districts. There was also damage to agriculture, especially in Dresden Bezirk. River beds overflowed and flooded streets and railroad tracks.

USSR'S KULIKOV VIEWS JOINT MILITARY STAFF EXERCISE

LD152150 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 15 (MTI)--The command and staff leadership exercise of designated staffs of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Southern Army group temporarily stationed in Hungary have ended. Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, who stayed in Hungary to view the exercise, left Hungary on Sunday.

IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ENDS VISIT

LD141436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The general secretary of the Irish Workers' Party has ended his visit to Hungary. Michael O'Riordan spent 4 days in Hungary. He held discussions with Janos Kadar and Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary. They noted that there is a need for a joint stand against the threat of war and that the stand of the Paris meeting of European communist parties is a good basis for this.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM CONSULTATIONS IN GENEVA

LD151745 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] The secretary general of the National Trade Union Council has returned home from Geneva where he had attended the general meeting of the ILO. Sandor Gaspar had talks with leaders of several international trade union organizations and held negotiations with representatives of the Soviet, Italian and Finnish trade unions and the American AFL-CIO.

BRIEFS

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM EXECUTIVE'S VISIT--Zoltan Merszei, executive president of Occidental Petroleum Corporation and chairman of the U.S. section of the Hungarian-U.S. Economic Committee, has visited Budapest. Zoltan Merszei, who had talks with representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Heavy Industry on cooperation in production and trade in the areas of mining and the chemical industry, was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION TO DUTCH COMMUNIST CONGRESS--On Wednesday, at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, an MSZMP delegation led by Central Committee member Jozsef Szabo traveled to Amsterdam. The delegation will participate in the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 80 p 8 AU]

RADIO COOPERATION WITH SFRY--Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--Director Marjan Javornik of the Ljubljana Radio and Vice-President Kalman Kiss of the Hungarian Radio signed a two-year work schedule on Thursday in Budapest. Exchanges of musical programs figure heavily in the document. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 5 Jun 80 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 'DANGEROUS' U.S. COMPUTER ERROR

AU151802 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Jun 80 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "A Dangerous Mistake"]

[Text] MODERATION AND THE FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY ARE MOST EVIDENTLY IN SHORT SUPPLY IN THE NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND--NORAD. NORAD IS LOCATED IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN COLORADO AND COVERS THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. On 3 June a NORAD computer signaled a NUCLEAR ALERT for the U.S. air and nuclear missile forces. It registered an alleged threat of a "Soviet missile attack." As a result, strategic bombers were started at U.S. bases and missile units were put on the highest alert.

On 5 June a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department admitted that "a few minutes" after the nuclear alert A TECHNICAL MISTAKE WAS FOUND IN A COMPUTER. THEREFORE, THE ALARM PROVED TO BE FALSE. However, for several minutes Atlantic staff officers were engaged in a programmed "game" threatening the world with a cataclysm. Moreover, it was not the first time. As a matter of fact, in November 1979 NORAD also announced an allegedly imminent Soviet aircraft and missile attack on the United States and Canada. After 6 minutes that false alarm was retracted.

Such false alarms, for which computers are blamed, seem to be, despite the negative experience, INCREASINGLY FREQUENT. THEY ALWAYS THREATEN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES and arouse a warlike atmosphere where particular pains should be taken to preserve calm and care in analyzing the situation. THE EASE AND CARELESSNESS WITH WHICH THE ATLANTIC STAFF OFFICERS ARE HANDLING THE LEVERS OF NUCLEAR AIR AND MISSILE FORCES is surprising indeed.

THAT IS THE EVIDENT RESULT OF THE PSYCHOSIS SPREAD FOR YEARS AND OF USING THE SOVIET BEAR TO JUSTIFY EVER NEWER NUCLEAR MISSILES which, in line with a NATO decision adopted in December 1979, should also involve West Europe, particularly the FRG. Even supermodern computers do not withstand the pressure of tasks set for them by the apologists of the arms race and the authors of dangerous war "games." It is more evidence of the ABSOLUTE NEED TO END THE ARMS RACE WHIPPED UP BY NATO AND ENDANGERING ALL MANKIND, AND TO THE ACCOMPANYING PSYCHOSIS THAT PRODUCES HIGHLY DANGEROUS "MISTAKES" BY COMPUTERS AND ATLANTIC GENERALS.

GIEREK RECEIVES USSR'S SMIRNOV AT POZNAN FAIR

LD132030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and head of the Soviet delegation at the Poznan International Fair. Discussed were matters pertaining to the successfully developing economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, particularly matters concerning industrial coproduction. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission took part in the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov attended.

Deputy Chairman Leonid Smirnov was also received today by Premier Edward Babiuch. Deputy Chairman Smirnov spoke about his impressions from the visit the USSR Government delegation had paid to Poznan International Fair and several Polish industrial undertakings.

They discussed certain current questions connected with Polish-Soviet trade and economic cooperation, and problems of economic integration of the two countries in the period 1981-85. It was stated with satisfaction that their bilateral relations are developing satisfactorily. It was pointed out that the consistent consolidation and development of industrial, scientific and technological cooperation was expressed by the signing in May of this year of the long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation in production between Poland and the USSR. The talks were attended by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. USSR Ambassador Boris Aristov was also present.

IRANIAN TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS AT POZNAN FAIR

LD161004 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 16 June--Apart from beautiful rugs and other handicraft articles, the Iranian exhibition at the Poznan Fair presents a wide range of industrial products, beginning from plastic dishes, razor blades, shoes, textiles, chemicals, cables, spark plugs, shock absorbers for cars, transformers, and buses presented at the open-air motor show. The 1980 Iranian exhibition at the Poznan Fair is first after the victory of the Islamic revolution. In a talk with a PAP reporter, Mr Karimi from the Iranian Foreign Trade Ministry, manager of the exhibition, stressed Iran's big interest in economic relations with socialist and non-aligned countries on an equal footing.

In this context he emphasized the importance of the exchange of visits of trade delegations--the visit of a Polish vice-minister of foreign trade to Tehran, and visits of Iranian vice-minister of foreign trade to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. He also mentioned the interest of Polish importers in Iranian buses produced under a Mercedes Benz licence, razor blades, products made of plastics, shoes and hides. Poland estimates that the 1980 trade with Iran will exceed 200 million dollars, that is, a 50 percent growth over 1978, a record year so far. A frame programme for co-operation signed in May 1980 provides for the joint manufacture of tractors, cars, building machines, deliveries of the Polish rolling stock and the participation of Polish firms in the building of roads in Iran.

'DISCUSSION GROUP' URGES REFORM PROGRAM

LD131041 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Jun 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland, a New Plan for Reforms in Depth"]

[Text] Warsaw--Our newspaper was first to publish, in October 1978, information on a report prepared by the "Experiences and Future" (DIP) discussion group. This document, which sternly assessed the situation in the country, created a great stir both on the banks of the Visluka and abroad. In fact, its authors were in no way dissidents but well-known personalities including many party members. Today our newspaper is again to be the first newspaper to present an analysis of a second DIP report which was recently sent to the highest state authorities.

The new 75-page document is entitled "The Way Out." Whereas the first report mainly assessed the situation, the present one goes further since it seeks to determine a program for reforms. Meanwhile, the group has been enlarged. Among the 141 personalities which belongs to it there are 69 scientific workers, including 39 university and higher education establishment professors.

Among its members there are also some Catholics, including members of the Catholic Intellectuals' Club, 51 party members and some 15 members of the 2 small parties collaborating with the government. However, the authors of the document have made it clear that DIP "neither is nor can be nor will be a political group."

DIP members have stated that their main aim was to reply to the following question: "What can and must society do in the situation in which we have now found ourselves to ensure that the authorities can no longer continue to govern as they have done hitherto while avoiding a national tragedy?" They all feel that "passiveness should be rejected, and facts realistically assessed, and they are prepared to accept any reasonable compromises." DIP proposes the following three main objectives:

"Preserving national identity"--that is, "safeguarding the heritage of the past in all its authentic riches" while "creating conditions under which national culture could live fully and freely;"

"Developing capabilities for democratic comanagement" through which "it would be possible to bring nearer the moment when the nation becomes the creator of its own history;"

And "creating an economically efficient society" and, in a wider perspective, "a capability for living and acting under the conditions of modern civilization on which Poland's place in the world depends."

According to the report, these objectives cannot be achieved unless very profound reforms are introduced. In fact, its authors believe that "the country's situation is extremely worrying and note that the state of affairs is continually deteriorating."

Increased Foreign Debt

According to the report, Poland's economy has been disorganized. The planning and management situation in Poland has worsened, foreign trade shows a deficit, the foreign debt has increased ($18-20 billion, with interest charges amounting to more than 60 percent) and purchasing power has decreased, "thus promoting a crisis atmosphere and the pauperization of the lowest paid groups among the population." Among various problems there are "daily supply difficulties," housing and health service problems, the energy and transport crisis, deterioration in the environment and the burden of military expenditure (Poland's military budget is apparently the eighth biggest in the world).

To extricate the country from this situation, the DIP group proposes a five-point program:

1--"Creating indispensable trust" between the authorities and public opinion.

2--"Changing methods of government" and introducing economic reforms.

3--Insuring "public opinion's support for a program for changes" and creating "the right climate and indispensable mechanisms for the development of initiatives among various social groups."

4--Establishing "guarantees as to the permanent nature of the changes" and above all "drawing up and implementing the principles governing the important spheres of politics and the economy."

5--Instituting "a system making it possible to forestall social conflicts or settle them."

However there are two major preconditions for the reforms. First it is vital "to tell the whole truth about the current situation in the country," which is "a vital precondition for the credibility of any other statement." This implies "a complete change in the running of the press, radio and television" and of the propaganda machine in general, and "considerable limits on and legal rules governing the duty and rights of censorship." Furthermore while Poland's place is within the Warsaw Pact and in an alliance with the Soviet Union, it is appropriate "to show society that all the fundamental decisions concerning the nation are taken in the country itself." This is particularly important at a time when public opinion has shown itself to be worried that "Poland, owing to its unequal relations with its powerful ally, might be drawn without consultation or previous agreement into events which, given its special position, might have disastrous consequences." This is true to such an extent that today "severing or weakening ties with the West would quite simply place Poland under the threat of economic paralysis."

At the economic level, order must be restored in planning and investments, prices and wages must be frozen until the reform is introduced, transport and energy resources must be reorganized, and giving preference to huge state firms over small private companies must be abandoned because "state firms have higher production costs and lower profitability." Small and medium-sized enterprises must also be developed because it is abnormal that Poland should have only 11.3 percent of enterprises with less than 100 employees while the GDR has 51.5 percent, Japan 80 percent and the FRG 88 percent.

Developing the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

According to the DIP, economic reforms are at present totally inadequate. Indeed "the crisis which we are experiencing (in Poland--LE FIGARO note) is principally social and political, and the success of any economic reform depends mainly on changes in the method by which power is exercised and politics practiced." The report therefore calls above all for a reform of the party itself with an increase in internal democracy, the acceptance of different programs put foward as alternatives, and a time limit on leaders' period in office. According to the DIP authors, "the situation in which a small minority holds all the prerogatives concerning the running of life leads to a growing alienation among the 'silent majority' and to the paralysis of social life." Parliament must also be strengthened, real elections held with more candidates than seats, and groups of citizens must be able to put forward their own candidate. The trade unions must "become the workers' true representative body," the peasants' future must be guaranteed, they must be freed from bureaucratic pressure and must be capable of developing self-managing bodies. Discrimination toward Catholics (who are barred for instance from responsible cadre positions) and the church must be abandoned once and for all. Finally the legal system must be more independent and there must be an end to "the hidden privileges enjoyed by members of the government machine"--privileges which irritate public opinion a great deal. If this vital resurgence is to come about in Poland, the citizens must take control of their future. They must organize themselves wherever possible and use all the rights laid down in the constitution but not exercised.

CORRECTION TO SLOWO POWSZECHNE REPORT ON POOR ECONOMY

The following is a correction to the item entitled "SLOWO POWSZECHNE on Poor Economic Situation" published in the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, beginning on page G 1: On page G 2, in the sixth paragraph, the figure "Z1.187 trillion" should be corrected, making the sentence read: "At the end of 1979 investment and commitments were worth Z1.187 billion [as published] and frozen investments were worth Z665 billion."

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES LCY PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT

AU141920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, addressed to Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, a telegram conveying warm congratulations and best wishes of success on his election to the office of president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY. The telegram expresses the profound confidence that the relations of close collaboration between the RCP and the LCY will keep developing in all domains.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BANGLADESH ENVOY

AU131545 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon received Shamsul Alam, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the ambassador conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The message includes warm and friendly greetings as well as wishes for health and happiness.

Thanking the ambassador for the message, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Gen Ziaur Rahman in his own behalf. During the meeting, the sides discussed issues concerning the continuous development of relations of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, in accordance with understandings reached during the summit meeting between Romania and Bangladesh. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ANDREI RECEIVES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT COUNSELLOR RIDGWAY

AU131830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/6/1980--On June 13, the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Rozanne Ridgway, counsellor, the State Department of the USA, now on a visit to Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the United States of America.

During the interview they discussed aspects regarding the further diversification and deepening of the relations on multiple planes between the two countries, in accordance with the understandings concluded and orientations established on the occasion of the Romanian-American summit dialogue, as well as an exchange of views in connection with aspects of current international political life.

Burtica, Giosan Receive Ridgway

AU141925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/6/1980--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on June 14 Rozanne Ridgway, counsellor, the Department of State of the U.S.A., now on a visit to Romania for the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the United States of America.

The same day in the morning, Rozanne Ridgway was received by Nicolae Giosan, speaker of the Romanian parliament. During the interviews satisfaction was expressed at the steadily ascending course of the Romanian-U.S. relations, with emphasis on the decisive role of the summit dialogue in the expansion and diversification of economic exchanges and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest. Opinions were also exchanged on some current international questions.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S NATIONAL COUNCIL PLENUM

AU131549 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chaired today, at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture, an enlarged plenum of the Working People's National Council. Over 6,000 participants--members of the Working People's National Council, leading cadres in ministries and centrals, chairmen of working people's councils, managers of enterprises, other economic cadres in industrial, construction, transportation and foreign trade units as well as leading cadres and other workers in research and design--attended the meeting. The plenum discussed the conclusions of debates held on 11 and 12 June at the following specialized ministries: machine-building, metallurgy, chemical industry, forestry economy and construction materials, industrial construction, light industry, transportation and telecommunications, petroleum, mines and geology, electric power, food industry, foreign trade and international economic cooperation and finance, as well as in 39 groups of centrals. The plenum also discussed tasks for this year's plan and preparations for the next 5-year plan production, particularly for 1981.

Alongside Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the following took their seats at the plenum's Presidium: Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Razekas, Cornelia Filipas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Marin Radoi, Ioan Ursu, Richard Winter, Ilie Radulescu and Marin Vasile as well as ministers, members of the Working People's National Council and other leading cadres in the economy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took the floor. The RCP secretary general's speech was followed with great interest and full approval by participants and was punctuated with loud and prolonged applause, cheers and chants. The speech will be published later.

In the meetings at specialized ministries and centrals, which were addressed by over 1,500 comrades, participants highly assessed the organization of these debates, which demonstrates the constant concern of the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with consistently consulting the party aktiv, economic cadres and the working people's masses and with increasing their participation in establishing key guidelines and adopting concrete measures to commendably implement the programs for our fatherland's socioeconomic development.

In the spirit of guidelines set and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 29-30 May working meeting at the RCP Central Committee, participants examined during the debates the implementation of the current 5-year plan's tasks and made concrete proposals for improving the organization of production, work, cooperation between factories and material-technical supply in order to create conditions for fulfilling the net and item-specified production, the export production and all economic indexes.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU141830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/6/1980--A meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on June 14, under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted the importance of the working meeting of May 29-30 at the CC of the RCP and of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People of June 13 this year, for the guidance of the activity of ministries, centrals, industrial units, and assessed highly the speeches made on those occasions by Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Political Executive Committee considers that the translation into life of the tasks and orientations set by the party's general secretary will ensure the successful fulfillment of the provisions for 1980, the adequate preparation of the future five-year plan and first of all of the plan for 1981, the carrying into effect of the decisions of the twelveth congress of the party for raising the quality of the entire socio-economic activity, the inauguration of a new development stage of the Romanian society.

The Political Executive Committee recommended that all regulations and normative acts meant to materialize the measures set at the recent meetings be made final by the end of June, so that they may come into force in the second half of the year.

The Political Executive Committee then debated the report on norm-setting on labour in 1979 and the programme of measures for the improvement of this activity. While the positive results scored in this domain were appreciated, it was also pointed out that shortcomings still obtain in norm-setting. It was decided that the Ministry of Labour, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the economic ministries should produce a programme of improvement of labour norms in all branches of the national economy.

The Political Executive Committee also discussed the report of the National Commission of Demography and recommended that measures be taken for the improvement of the activity of the Ministry of Health, of the medical-sanitary units, of the medical personnel, with a view to ensuring proper hygiene conditions and fighting diseases, for public health protection.

The Political Executive Committee analyzed the mandate of the Romanian delegation that will attend the 34th meeting of the CMEA session and recommended it to act in the spirit of developing the collaboration among the member countries, with a view to meeting more adequately their needs for energy, raw materials, special materials. petro-chemicals, machinery, equipment and modern technology, in keeping with the rules and with the complex programme. The Political Executive Committee recommended that the economic relations be intensified with all socialist countries, with the other countries of the world, and Romania's participation be enhanced, in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of values.

The Political Executive Committee traced the task of intensifying and expanding henceforth, too, the international economic relations of Romania, in the spirit of the general policy of the country, of friendship and collaboration with all states of the world, based on the principles of equality, national independence and mutual advantage, of promoting detente, cooperation, understanding and progress in the world.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu accounted on the official visit of friendship paid to Romania over June 3-7 by the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at head with Todor Zhivkov. The Political Executive Committee fully approved and assessed highly the outstanding results of this fresh summit dialogue which emphasized pregnantly once more the fruitfulness of the friendly traditional meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, their prevalent role in the continuous strengthening of the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and solidarity, in the steady development of the multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Political Executive Committee emphasized the great importance of the joint declaration signed by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, which reaffirms both sides' wish to amplify still more in the future the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, both bilaterally and internationally. Emphasized was also the outstanding importance of the signing by the two heads of party and state of the programme agreement on the basic directions of development of the economic and techico-scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria by 1990.

At the same time, the Political Executive Committee expressed satisfaction at the other documents concluded, at the understandings reached on the wider use of better forms of collaboration, cooperation and specialization in key-branches of the two countries' economies, such as machine-building, chemistry, metallurgy, as well as in connection with the intensification of the work on the big objectives being built on the Danube with joint efforts. The Giurgiu-Ruse heavy-equipment works and the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical combine.

Emphasis was also placed on both sides wish to confer an ever richer content to the collaboration in culture and the arts, in mass media.

The Political Executive Committee also stressed the great significance of the exchanges of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on problems of current international life and of the communist and working class movement.

The Political Executive Committee acknowledged with full satisfaction the fact that during the talks the joint conclusion was drawn to strengthen even more the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria in the international arena.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the determination of the two countries to further act for preventing the international situation from worsening, for improving the world political climate, for resuming and consolidating the course toward detente.

During the summit dialogue, special attention was paid to problems regarding the achievment of European security. Expressed was the will of Romania and Bulgaria to actively contribute to the good preparation of the Madrid meeting, to the promotion of a wide and unhampered collaboration on our continent, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and in particular, to act, together with the other socialist countries, with all states of the continent, for measures of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, starting from the reality that it is in this part of the world that the most numerous arms, nuclear ones included, are concentrated. The two countries renewed their pledge to act for the implementation of the proposals included in the documents recently adopted by the socialist states participating in the Warsaw Treaty. Stressed was, this time too, the will of Romania and Bulgaria, as states existing in the geographical space of the Balkans, to develop their relations with all Balkan countries, to militate for turning this region into a zone of collaboration, understanding and good neighbourliness, into a region of peace, without rockets and nuclear weapons.

At the same time, shown was that Romania and Bulgaria firmly declare for the elimination of the threat or use of force from inter-state relations, for the peaceful settlement of the litigious problems and conflicts still existing in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and in other regions of the globe, for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, for liquidating underdevelopment and for building a new world economic order.

The Political Executive Committee highlights the importance of the reiteration by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov of the decision made by the RCP and the BCP, by Romania and Bulgaria to actively contribute, together with the other socialist countries, with the progressive anti-imperialist forces, to the constructive settlement of the complex problems confronting mankind today, to the triumph of the cause of detente and peace, to the implementation of all peoples' ideals of freedom, independence and progress.

The Political Executive Committee also solved routine problems of the party and state activity.

CORNEL BURTICA RECEIVES U.S. BANKER ALLEN

AU131833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/6/1980--On June 13, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received H.K. Allen, first vice president of the administration board of the Exim Bank of export-import of the United States of America, now in a visit to Romania.

During the talk they approached problems regarding the development of the financial-banking relations and analyzed the possibilities of expanding the collaboration between relevant institutions or Romania and the respective American bank.

CAZACU RECEIVES FINNISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU141414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1980--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on June 13 a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of that party, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Finnish delegation includes: Helge Talvitie, member of the CC of the FCP, secretary of the Metal Workers' Union of Finland; Vaino Partanen, first secretary of the Joensuu Provincial Organization of the FCP and Seppo Siren, secretary-general of the Finland-Romania Friendship Association.

The meeting occasioned a warm exchange of greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aarne Saarinen. Opinions were exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties, the joint wish being asserted to further develop the good relations and the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Finnish Communist Party.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached.

DENDA: VRHOVEC NONALIGNED TALKS POINT OUT NEED FOR ACTION

AU142013 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] Let us recall that Josip Vrhovec returned on Thursday from several day's visit to prominent African and Asian nonaligned countries--Zambia, Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore and India. Milorad Denda comments on Josip Vrhovec's talks:

The fact that Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec visited six countries of Africa and Asia which all belong to the nonaligned movement naturally pushed to the forefront of his meetings talks on what the nonaligned movement should do so that positive currents strengthening peace and security in the world can be resumed in the current tense international situation. It was jointly noticed that the dangers of an aggravation of international relations, an intensified contest of the big powers, disturbing examples of the use of force and attempts to expand the zones of interest to traditionally nonaligned areas, demand resolute and urgent action by the nonaligned countries to forestall such behavior and to strengthen the influence of the policy of nonalignment on the development of world events.

Bearing in mind the significance, role and place of the nonaligned movement in the present world, it was particularly pointed out in the talks of Josip Vrhovec with representatives of six Asian and African countries that the nonaligned movement cannot be a passive observer but should contribute with its dynamic activities to overcoming the aggravated relations in the world. The differences existing within the movement on some problems or crises can be no excuse for its passivity. They should not prevent joint activities by the nonaligned to find solutions to world crises.

There was also a common assessment on the necessity for intensified activities by the nonaligned countries on the world scene and for strengthening their role as a recognized, independent global political factor in world relations which cannot be bypassed.

The nonaligned countries will decide on concrete activities in a democratic debate by the group of the nonaligned countries in New York. These activities should adhere to the original principles and goals of the nonaligned policy, whose application alone can solve the problems facing the world and eliminate the causes pushing the world into a blind alley of mistrust and insecurity.

UBIPARIP RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD142252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Belgrade from Moscow this evening. Ubiparip led the Yugoslav delegation which attended the 18th session of the mixed committee of the two countries.

The joint conclusion is that this session of the intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation is of particular significance for the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries due to the subjects discussed, Gojko Ubiparip said on arrival at Surcin Airport.

In addition to the usual discussion of the implementation of the current 5-year program of economic cooperation, special attention was paid to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the next 5-year and 10-year period. In talks with top-ranking officials of the Soviet Government including Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with Vice-Chairmen Ivan Arkhipov and Nikolay Baybakov, mutual interest and readiness were confirmed for the further promotion and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries according to well-known principles on which the entire Yugoslav-Soviet relationship, and within this framework, the economic relations, are successfully developing.

It was noted, Ubiparip went on, that relevant organs of the two countries had successfully concluded agreements on the further development of economic cooperation reached during the meeting between President Tito and Chairman Brezhnev in August 1977 and which were also confirmed during the recent talks between top-ranking Yugoslav leaders and Leonid Brezhnev in Belgrade. It was agreed that the discussion of unresolved issues and work on preparing relevant programs and agreements be intensively continued, Ubiparip said.

GRLICKOV LEAVES ON VISIT TO ITALY

LD131652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Italy on a short working visit today at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Directorate. Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left with him. At Belgrade airport Grlickov was seen off by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Meeting With Berlinguer

LD141952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, June 14, (TANJUG)--Communist Party of Italy General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer received in Rome today League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov.

During a cordial and friendly talk, a broad exchange of views was made on the situation in the two countries and some questions of the current international situation and the development of relations in the workers' movement. The necessity was stressed for ardent action towards finding solutions by way of negotiations to open conflicts in various regions of the world, the renewal of the processes of detente and disarmament and the development of international cooperation.

Berlinguer and Grlickov expressed the two parties' wish for the further development of close relations and friendship and cooperation in all fields between Italy and Yugoslavia.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation members today held talks with the Italian Communist Party Directorate member charged with international affairs Giancarlo Pajetta, party directorate member and party Central Committee Commission for International Relations Chairman Paolo Buffalini, party Foreign Policy Department head Antonio Rubi and department deputy head Rudolfo Mechinni.

BULGARIA'S PENKOV, DELEGATION VISIT CROATIA

AU141943 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 14 Jun 80

["Meetings in Croatia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 14 (BTA correspondent)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by its chairman, Mr Penko Penkov, was on a visit in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The delegation was received by Mr Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In a friendly talk, the need of a permanent promotion and deepening of the links of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia and more precisely with Croatia on a lasting and long-term basis, was emphasized. The Bulgarian economic delegation was received also be Mr Emil Ludviger, under-president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly.

At the talks held between the delegations of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Economic Chamber of Croatia, there were outlined the possibilities for industrial cooperation, specialization, joint building of enterprises, exchange of technologies and joint entry at third markets.

Mr Penko Penkov and Mr Milan Rukavina, chairman of the Economic Chamber of Croatia, signed a cooperation agreement between the two chambers.

ADMIRAL MAMULA CONCLUDES VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD131827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who led a delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces, today ended his 5-day official and friendly visit to the Republic of Austria. During the visit, which had been assessed by both sides as successful, Adm Mamula had talks with Austrian Defense Minister Otto Roesch, Chief of the General Staff of the Austrian Army Hubert Wingelbauer and other Austrian high-ranking military figures. They talked about the further promotion of cooperation which should accompany the general development of good-neighborly cooperation of the two countries at the interstate level.

The chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army along with members of his delegation and in the company of General Wingelbauer, chief of the General Staff of the Austrian Army, attended exercises by Austrian Army units in Hochfilzen in western Austria. The delegation also visited military academies, an exhibition of military equipment and armament and a military history museum.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NIGERIA SIGNED

LD140444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--The value of Yugoslav-Nigerian commodity exchange could reach about [number indistinct] dollars already next year. This assessment was emphasized at the fourth session of the Yugoslav-Nigerian Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Educational Cooperation, which ended in Belgrade today. The two countries' delegations were headed by member of the Federal Executive Council Eng. Dusan Ilijevic and by Nigerian Minister for National Planning Adenike Ebun Oyagbola.

The two countries are interested in the promotion of cooperation in building industry, construction of [word indistinct] network, [word indistinct] of settlement, with especially favourable possibilities existing for further intensification of agricultural cooperation. Ilijevic and Oyagbola signed an agreement for cooperation in culture and education and a scientific-technical cooperation programme for the period from 1980 to 1982.

Nigerian Delegation's Departure

LD140446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which attended the fourth session of the Yugoslav-Nigerian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical and Educational Cooperation, today left Belgrade. At the Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee.

MARKOVIC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT TANZANIA

LD142152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 14, (TANJUG)--"Yugoslavia and Tanzania are linked with the ties of traditional friendship and cooperation", stated Speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly Adam Sapi Mkwawa in his toast at a dinner here this evening in honour of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation. The delegation, headed by President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, is on a several-day official and friendly visit to Tanzania.

Speaking of President Tito, Sapi Mkwawa said that Tito inspired the unity of members of the non-aligned movement and that his work will never be forgotten by peaceloving mankind. Sapi Mkwawa asked Markovic to convey to Cvijetin Mijatovic his congratulations on being elected president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly pointed to the extraordinary conditions existing in the agricultures and industries of the two countries for an expansion and promotion of their cooperation. This would be, among other things, an example of successful relations between two developing nonaligned countries, concluded Adam Sapi Mkwawa.

Answering the toast, President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic said that Tanzania and Yugoslavia are linked with numerous bonds of similarity in their historic destinies and efforts for building a better and more equitable world. Markovic said that the peoples of Yugoslavia appreciate President Nyerere's attendance of the funeral of President Tito. Yugoslavia will mitigate the irreparable loss by further intensifying activities in its internal development and external policy, emphasized Markovic. The senior Yugoslav functionary emphasized Tanzania's contribution to the anticolonial revolution of the peoples in southern Africa.

Speaking of the current crisis in international relations, Markovic expressed Yugoslavia's concern over the bloc policy of spreading the spheres of interest and the increasingly frequent use of force and interference in internal and external affairs of independent countries. He stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to launch an initiative for dealing with international problems and, in this context, emphasized the high level of agreement and unity of action existing both between Tanzania and Yugoslavia, and among the majority of countries in the non-aligned movement.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 11TH SESSION

Dragosavac Address

LD111636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 11 Jun 80

["Dr Dusan Dragosavac's introductory address at the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Comrades, since you have received my introductory address delivered at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 20 May 1980 I shall try not to repeat everything said then, although, in view of the brevity of time, I shall not be able to avoid a certain amount of repetition.

This year the entire activity of the LCY took place under the conditions of the illness and subsquent death of Comrade Tito, which coincided with a deteriorated international economic, and especially political, situation. Although it is of a long-term nature, this deterioration became particularly aggravated at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year. Naturally, our working people were concerned about Comrade Tito's illness, and also about the state of international relations. However, this consolidated further their resolve to continue our present path and the policy of the LCY, and resolutely to develop and defend the achievements of our revolution. It has been shown that the institutions of our socialist system, although we are rightly critical toward them in the sense that they have to be constantly improved, are functioning successfully.

From this follows the conclusion that the march of our revolution will continue to depend on the development of our socialist self-management system, on conscious activity of our organized subjective forces, and on the strength, unity and action capability of the LCY to operate within the system as its living and directing force and as an inseparable part.

There is general consensus among us that the political-security situation in our country is good. The overall all-people's defense and social self-protection system has operated and continues to operate in a way with which we can be satisfied. All those involved in the system stepped up their vigilance and activity, and extensive involvement, independent activity, initiative and responsibility have come to the fore. In conditions of a very positive political mood of the working people and citizens, and of their unity and mobility, internal enemies did not have any scope or opportunity for organized activity. Confusion and disappointment are characteristic of one section of fascist terrorist emigres because of their inability to carry out their activity in our country. They are dissatisfied because of the general recognition expressed with regard to Comrade Tito in our country as a whole. The activity of Cominformist elements has not been expressed to any serious degree either.

Among our workers temporarily employed abroad and our emigrants the illness and the death of Comrade Tito was received in the same way as among the citizens in our country. This was accompanied by a number of manifestations expressing their positive political mood, patriotism and loyalty to our socialist community. Their participation in commemorative meetings was on a massive scale and their organization was on a high level. All these events were carried out in an organized, appropriate and dignified manner. In some places commemorative meetings held by our citizens were attended by national and foreign workers, while books of condolences were inscribed by the top representatives of local authorities and organizations.

They wrote choice words about Tito and Yugoslavia. All this puts us under an obligation to continue to concern ourselves systematically and in an organized way with all the problems bound up with our citizens abroad.

I should particularly like to stress that, as indeed on the state level, the participation of the delegations and representatives of the parties and movements throughout the world at Comrade Tito's funeral was without precedent. In addition to meetings with members of the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, foreign delegations and representatives also held political meetings with members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SAWPY Presidium, with executive secretaries and members of the Central Committee, and with other senior officials of the LCY and the SAWPY. Trade union and veterans' organizations also had corresponding political meetings with the leaderships of our trade unions and SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia]. The LCY Central Committee Presidium received a great number of telegrams and condolences expressed in writing by parties, movements and individuals abroad. The greatest number of condolences came from those parties and movements which cooperate with LCY, regardless of whether they had sent their representatives to the funeral. It is characteristic that condolences were also expressed by some parties with which the LCY has not had direct contact so far.

As far as information-propaganda activity in our country is concerned, in the period January-May our public information media, viewed as a whole, successfully carried out their basic routine tasks. In keeping abreast of the policy of economic stabilization they expressed the intention to attempt to approach these matters in a constructive way. It is notable that the papers, radio and TV have turned in a more specific way, although still inadequately, to the organizations of associated labor and to the problems of the functioning of the delegate system.

Our public is regularly informed of all significant events in the world and of overall world developments, including the foreign policy and activity of our country and of our state and social organs. At specific points certain one-sided preoccupation was felt with current trouble spots or other events and the fact that they were not always dealt with adequately, which sometimes was stimulated by the reports in foreign information media. In some cases their deliberately biased interpretation of events was echoed uncritically. In the majority of cases these matters were overcome relatively quickly.

During the days of nationwide grief our public information media carried out their tasks well. More than ever before the media were open to information from all parts of our country. Our citizens were also given a broad picture of the profound respect, recognition and tribute paid by the world to Tito, and also our country was represented in the world more extensively.

There is no doubt that during this period Yugoslavia found itself in the focus of attention of foreign information media and of foreign propaganda as a whole. Comrade Tito's illness and death had a very great impact in the world. Foreign reaction confirmed again that Socialist Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito enjoy a great reputation and that nonalined Yugoslavia is considered to be a significant element of the international situation and of international relations in general. Comrade Tito's illness coincided with intensified propaganda-political confrontation of the blocs, or to be more accurate, between the principal powers within them, and with the deterioration of the general international situation. There have also been attempts to settle accounts internationally in respect of Yugoslavia.

Individual reactionary foreign propaganda planners assessed that Yugoslavia was also facing economic difficulties and tried, by dramatizing our economic situation and using various aspects of the subversive propaganda activity, to provoke nervousness, insecurity and defeatism about its future. This was also done regarding our citizens abroad in a premeditated and organized manner.

Apart from attacking the basic values of the system of socialist self-management, some foreign propaganda also tried to discredit Yugoslavia's role in the nonaligned movement. However, spontaneous expressions of sincere condolences, high esteem and recognition of the historic personality and work of Comrade Tito throughout the world almost completely suppressed the work of this propaganda, with the exception of a few distinctly hostile propaganda sources.

Now it is possible to note the trend toward resuming the propaganda activities against our country. One of them is the listing of Yugoslavia's alleged weak points after Tito, in order to include them in the tactical moves within the framework of strategic anti-Yugoslav aims.

Still greater improvement in the social function of our press and publications is especially important to us now. It is justified to expect that journalists who are communists and socio-political workers oppose individual tendencies to try to express in the information media ideological and political resistance to our socialist self-managing society. It is justified to expect that they oppose writing inappropriate for our press and our system and follows the petit-bourgeois press in relation to certain personalities, including friends of our country. It is also necessary firmly to resist the phenomena of identifying the problem of Stalinism with socialism. The LCY must constantly resist foreign influences in the information media and publishing enterprises.

The problems appear in our publishing activity when various petit-bourgeois, anarchic and similar ideas sometimes appear. Thus the thesis that socialism does not exist anywhere in the world also sometimes presents itself in some publications. Alternatively, it is said that perhaps it exists in our country in our program documents but only to a small extent, if at all, in practice.

Greater attention, therefore, will have to be paid to the Marxist ideo-political education of the people in our publishing activity and press. Not only for the sake of some country, some leadership or personality which is sometimes offended in our publications--although this is very important--but simply for the sake of implementing our own policy. Our press and publishing are social, and communists and other working people in the publishing field should behave accordingly.

Comrades, as regards the ideo-political activity of the organized socialist forces in this period, it must be emphasized that this activity was carried out in an organized manner in the LCY and in all socio-political organizations. It must be emphasized that concrete measures were undertaken to implement Comrade Tito's initiative in the development of collective work, decision-making and responsibility, in the further democratization of socio-political relations in society and in the LCY.

At the end of last year and at the beginning of this year elections were successfully carried out in all LCY grassroot organizations in the republics and provinces. With lively ideo-political activity, they critically assessed their present work in a concrete and meaningful manner. This activity did not end with the elections but was continued through fruitful agreements on further intensification of ideo-political activity.

It is also characteristic of this period that the system of internal political information in the LCY, especially from the municipalities to the LCY organs and vice-versa, was considerably updated and improved. In this context, the members great interest in information on international affairs was also satisfied and the need for further improvement of internal information, especially regarding communications with grassroot organizations, was emphasized.

Several concrete tasks have also been carried out, from the grassroot organizations to the central and provincial committees of the LCY, concerning strengthening and promoting of responsibility and discipline on the part of the members and leaderships. The presence of members of the organs of the LCY has been considerably increased in the municipal and basic organizations. A considerable number of new LCY grassroot organizations has been set up in the basic organizations of associated labor and in the countryside. There is increased interest in ideo-political training and Marxist education, whose programs are increasingly part of the ideopolitical activity of the LCY.

In this period, the interest of working people and citizens, especially of working youth, secondary school and high school students and village youth, in admission into the LCY has increased. In this connection it is necessary to point out that the statute was not always observed when admitting new members and that this sometimes looked like a campaign. There is no need for any campaign in this respect and this should be normalized.

It is necessary to grasp the shortcomings expressed on this occasion. This includes, for instance, the tendency in some environments to concentrate all the main political and practical affairs in the LCY. Some grassroot organizations and leaderships evidently have not adapted their activity to the present tasks and conditions. It is necessary to analyze such practices and point out the phenomena of narrow and sectarian attitude towards other social organs, sociopolitical organizations and citizens. In the political activity of some communists and grassroot organizations it is possible to note that they are still not sufficiently sensitive. They do not react to individual negative phenomena or various hostile attacks.

We are prompted to change our method of work by reasons both fundamental and characterised by political practice. The LCY is not a classical political party. It could even be said that the LCY, by struggling for working people's and citizens' self-management, has become, historically viewed, an antithesis of the classical political system, regardless of whether the latter is a one-party or multi-party type. In our social system communists stand, by virtue of their awareness and revolutionary orientation, alongside other working people in their everyday struggle for socialism and socialist self-management. This role of our communists has two basic presuppositions: On the one hand, their deepest ties with the working masses and, on the other, their resolute course toward liberating labor, the working class and man from all forms of subjugation and alienation.

Consequently, communists are the kind of revolutionary fighters to whom every form of sectarianism reflecting mistrust in man and comrade and in the creativity of the working masses must be alien.

Sectarianism inevitably separates communists from the working class and working people in general. However, every form of opportunism, which is nothing more than a retreat from difficulties and renunciation of ideological and political struggle in society, must be just as alien to communists. Consequently, the LCY can develop and fulfill its social role only as a revolutionary and democratic organization capable of struggling for the historical interests and goals of the working class and working people.

Comrades, the central questions we must deal with at the present juncture are the tasks related to the consistent and energetic implementation of the program of measures and activities in the realization of the economic policy.

We may note with every justification that the political situation in our country is good and stable. However, in this connection we must bear in mind the fact that its stability will depend to a great extent both on the effectiveness shown in the resolving of acute economic problems and on the promotion of socialist self-managing relations. The positive political situation and mood of our working people and citizens make our work on economic problems easier. It is necessary to ensure constantly and systematically the full responsibility and involvement of all social subjects in the implementation of the tasks we have set ourselves. Let us recall Comrade Tito's final words at the 11th congress, when he pointed to the need "for the struggle for higher productivity, better organization of the economy on self-managing foundations and greater stability in our economic development in general to become in the next period a test of the action capability of all communists."

Our activity to date on the implementation of the November conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the resolution for this year has yielded definite results. One can feel, though not everywhere, the penetration of the awareness of the need to change our behavior with regard to consumption and of the indispensability of increasing exports, better utilizing internal reserves and realizing the principle of distribution according to work and the results of work.

Despite all the problems and difficulties confronting us, we are still maintaining a high rate of economic growth. In the first 4 years of the medium-term plan this growth amounted to between 3 and 4 percent, a high rate if one bears in mind the fact that the OECD countries, for instance, had a growth rate of 4 percent during the same period and that this rate tended to decline from year to year (from 5.2 percent in 1976 to 3.3 percent in 1979, while a maximum of 1.5 percent is anticipated for 1980). With regard to the decline in the rate of growth the CEMA countries are no exceptions either. The majority of them have serious problems both with production and with the balance of payments. The CEMA countries achieved an average national income growth rate of 4.5 percent in the period 1976-78, with a pronounced tendency toward a constant slowing down, accompanied by inflation and a sudden jump in the prices of basic food products, in some of these countries.

The developing countries also have very serious economic problems. Among them only the oil exporting ones are in a favorable position.

A relatively high rate of growth of the social product is again envisaged in Yugoslavia for this year. However, we must pay increasing attention to the quality of economic growth. In this lies the essence of the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of what we call stabilization. This is to say that we can no longer base the rate of growth on extensive production and even less on anticipated consumption, high imports and inflation, a high deficit in the balance of payments and a growing accumulation of debts abroad. We must insist on the intensification of economic activity, on improved utilization of domestic resources, on becoming free as rapidly as possible from any imported technology we can replace with domestic technology, on making better use of our work, specialized and scientific potential, on increasing exports, on strengthening all the qualitative factors of development. Cost reduction in economic activity, profitability and thrift must become the basic criteria in the evaluation of work and service.

Figures for the first 4 months of this year show that, despite a trend toward slower growth, consumption as a whole remains high and unsatisfactory, especially in the investment sector. The acuteness of the problem of investment consumption is reflected in the fact that on the one hand this consumption is too high and exceeds our capacity and, on the other, that the exponents of numerous decisions on investing are outside associated labor. Both one and the other must be resolutely changed. Investment programs, many of which are not covered, must be urgently reviewed. It is necessary to resist the campaign which, rather than being based on realistic and rational economic reasoning, continues to push excessive demands for investments while depicting economic problems in some areas and regions in dramatic terms.

The constant increase of "rights" in the field of joint consumption should be seriously examined and their revision should be sought. It is also necessary to insist on the reduction and rationalization of budgetary consumption, because it generates inflation and deepens problems in the development of the goods-money relationship.

A very sensitive question is that of keeping the market supplied both with raw and reproduction materials needed for production, and with mass consumption goods. Market isolationism, particularism and similar negative phenomena are emerging. In connection with reproduction materials there are pressures and tendencies to solve things in the old way, instead of through mutual pooling and association between the organizations concerned.

We cannot view our economic situation as isolated from economic trends in the world. Accumulated problems such as energy, food, the crisis of the world monetary system, and so forth, have come to the surface in the world economy in recent years. National economies and the regional economic communities in the world have increased administrative restrictions, customs tariffs and the protectionism of multinational companies, enlarged their influence on the movement of goods and capital in international exchange and stepped up competition. The widening gap between the developed and underdeveloped nations is the characteristic feature of developments in the field of international economic relations. The world economy faces an intensified struggle against inflation, which has reached double digits in several industrially developed countries, including the United States.

The existing mechanism of our economic relations with foreign countries can no longer exist on cheap imports and a high degree of protection from foreign competition. These conditions have given rise in our country to the development of processing capacities based on cheap imported reproduction and raw materials, creating high prices for the products intended for the domestic market.

The continuation of the present trend to the end of the year would lead the country into an even higher balance of payments deficit, a burden which in practice we are not able to bear. Consequently we must adopt all the measures and actions at our disposal to prevent the further deterioration of the balance of payments situation.

Forecasts indicate that 1980 and also the longer term will be marked by major difficulties in foreign trade activities. One should expect further recession, in other words further slowing down of economic activity in the world. A slowing down of the rate of growth of world trade is also forecast.

This kind of economic situation in the world warns us that we shall be in a complex situation in view of the fact that nearly one-third of our social product is traded internationally. In the given circumstances therefore, we need a complete involvement in order to be able, by relying on our international resources, system and appropriate measures, to overcome the unfavorable influences of international economic developments.

Our exports are encountering major difficulties in conditions when an increase in exports is of decisive importance for economic stabilization in the country. However, as we noted in the Presidium's conclusions adopted in November last year, we cannot use this as an excuse for our internal shortcomings, inefficiency in economic activity, organizational weaknesses, and inconsistencies in implementing the measures of economic policy and the economic system.

Our internal reserves not only are not being utilized, but in practice do not even rate as one of the factors of economic stabilization. Some of the cadres in the economy are not paying due attention to this, but, instead of stepping up exports, prefer to seek the way out in new investments and in state-administrative solutions. Productivity is mentioned in this connection only as a theoretical economic category and not as a permanent value, as a lever for the creation of a higher income, as the capacity to be successful on the international market, which should be one of the basic elements of our economic policy. In the context of Marx's and Lenin's thought, work productivity is described as an economic law for all socioeconomic formations which in socialism should be transformed into the law of constant increase in work productivity.

We must look for the solution to the problem of the balance of payments deficit in increased exports and the rationalization of imports. In the course of this it is indispensable to create the appropriate presuppositions by regulating relations on the domestic market and, above all, by changing behavior with regard to consumption. The LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Presidency have supported the basic course of the measures adopted by the Federal Executive Council with the aim of solving the acute problems of the balance of payments, inflation and other problems that have become pronounced in the current economic situation. In their essence these measures should strengthen the economic motivation of economic activity and give an impetus to implementing the policy of economic stabilization, strengthening the economy's export capacity and improving the country's balance of payments as well as to resolving the problems encountered in the functioning of the market in the country and in relations with foreign countries.

The work on the adoption of the new medium-term plans is running behind schedule. We must step up the activity with the aim of ensuring that medium term plans insist on the program of economic stabilization, on the further development of self-managing relations, on respect for economic laws and on restoring the balance of payments to health on a more lasting basis.

Bearing in mind the complex economic situation, the extent and character of the causes of contradictions and disproportions, and the trends in the realization of the policy of economic stabilization, it is necessary to envisage a longer period of time for resolving our economy's current problems.

In the course of this, we must start a resolute struggle against the verbal acceptance of the policy of economic stabilization accompanied by the kind of behavior which in practice runs counter to this policy.

The tasks facing the LCY and other subjective factors in the realization of economic stabilization also call for better organization and for systematic and coordinated action. The high degree of internal political stability and unity in our country and the unreserved readiness of the working people to tackle activity and, as they have repeatedly done in the past, overcome them effectively on the basis of the system of socialist self-management, represent a firm guarantee that we shall be successful in this respect. It goes without saying that this is not at all an easy task. But the prerequisites for success are the common efforts of all of us together, made with the aim of overcoming the present economic difficulties and creating the conditions necessary for further dynamic but intensive and more stable economic development.

Already during the period of the past medium-term plan we achieved enormous socio-political and economic results. We carried out major structural changes, we achieved one of the highest growth rates in the world, a high employment rate (about 1 million people newly employed), and we have a high increase in the general standard of living.

At the same time we encountered and continue to encounter a series of problems. The pooling of labor and resources are still proceeding at a slow rate and we are slow in transferring expanded reproduction to associated labor. Our work productivity is insufficient and there are many problems regarding a rational and businesslike approach.

Particularly inadequate is the valuation of work in material production and the rewarding of work according to the results of work as a whole.

There is no prospect of a halt in the near future in the prices of oil and the prices of equipment, which have rapidly risen over the years. This is having a negative effect on our balance of payments. We must create more favorable reserves of foreign exchange. The elimination of the consequences of last year's earthquake will take several years.

All this indicates that in the next period it will not be possible, given the existing level of work productivity and the existing exponents of expanded reproduction, to be successful in solving the serious problems that partly stem from the political and economic situation in the world, which is in a state of deep crisis.

It is precisely this that demands, if we are to overcome this too, we be more successful in solving our internal problems, because it is only through our internal efforts that we can oppose the adverse trends in the world.

Concerning all the forms of consumption we must remain strictly within the limits of our national income, because we can obviously not spend more than that. The practice followed hitherto where total consumption exceeded these limits cannot be continued any further, because this kind of behavior led to a high deficit in the balance of pyaments.

As regards distribution, we must come to understand everywhere, both at work and in society as a whole, that it is not an expression of arbitrariness, but that it is objectively arrived at in every society, including ours. Consequently, the things we should renounce are the various illusions that we can spend more than we possess, that it is possible to establish various rights to consumption without material cover.

It must be understood that needs equal possibilities, in other words that as soon as there are no possibilities there are no needs either. And the other way round, the material conditions required to satisfy the needs arising from a higher standard of living can only be created through greater efforts, better work, higher work productivity and more productive employment.

We possess the essential prerequisites for overcoming economic problems by tapping significant reserves. They are, above all, the consistent realization of our socioeconomic and political system, the pooling of labor and resources, and, on that basis, the activity of the conscious organized subjective socialist forces. In the realization of this, through the pooling and association of labor, it is possible to better use capacities, develop small-scale economy and develop better and more rational economic activity. It is essential to reward according to the work done and to have a better valuation of work, especially in material production, and to penalize idleness. It should be stated clearly that the working man who works well also has good prospects and this should be implemented through the practice of our economic policy, organization of work and our system.

It is precisely on these questions that our cadres and the LCY are facing a test. It is not crucial for us whether one investment or another will be realized a year earlier or later, because if it not realistic, if it is not backed by material cover it cannot be brought to completion by any financial combinations.

Our society, as a socialist and self-managing society, can solve diverse socio-economic problems. The extent to which it is successful in doing so depends on the extent to which our system has developed, because it is obvious that both the political and the economic crisis in the world are the results of the capitalist and the statist systems. We have so far been able to overcome and in the future will be relatively more successful in overcoming various problems only to the extent to which we have developed our system of socialist self-management. Conversely, if we lag behind in this respect and stick to the old ways, problems will become more acute.

The measures adopted by the Federal Executive Council, especially the initial measures in connection with the change in the exchange rate for the dinar, should give us enough respite to reorient ourselves, organize ourselves better and adopt further measures in the field of income-based association and pooling of labor. There is no work community and no work post in the economy or outside the economy where nothing remains to be done to make a contribution to better and more rational economic activity.

Nor are there any investments which could not be critically re-examined. Some of them should be discontinued. In particular there is no investment which should not be re-examined from the point of view of who is championing it. We do not need cadres who, in the negative sense of the word, make combinations concerning the cover for investments whose exponents are outside associated labor. On the contrary, our cadres must, together with the working people and other organizations of associated labor, build a complete system of associated labor and of control over the income from associated labor. In this system social reproduction, and especially expanded reproduction as the most progressive social function, must rapidly become the fundamental function of associated labor.

Comrades, I have already mentioned that in this period various hostile activities have manifested and continue to manifest themselves in specific ways. Today this activity is also characterized by efforts to make political speculations on the basis of our economic difficulties.

We shall be most successful in opposing this primarily if we continue without wavering to build our socialist self-managing system, if we are even more resolute and persistent in solving our economic problems. We should expect the hostile forces also to try to work more openly, to be more aggressive. Owing to this we shall not stop talking openly about our difficulties and shortcomings. But the most essential thing for us to do is to become able also to solve them successfully at the same time.

Through the consistent development of our revolution on the basis of socialist self-management, we, led by Tito, implemented major revolutionary changes in the nature of our society. The departure of Comrade Tito, and last year also of Comrade Kardelj, from our ranks, makes us duty-bound to carry out the tasks which lie ahead of us even more firmly, intensively and persistently.

By means of Tito's policy of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia we have created a sound foundation for the further development of socialist self-management. For our internal cohesion it has been and it remains essential to keep developing the social character of the means of production on the basis of self-management and to strengthen the right of both the working people and of every one of our nations and nationalities to control income. In brief it has been and remains essential to promote socialist self-managing relations as a unified and complete socioeconomic and political system.

We must continue to link and integrate the economy, social activity and society as a whole by associating labor and means. We must also continue to improve our delegate-type political system.

We live in a world where the imperialist and, in general, hegemonistic forces do not accept the independence of peoples, with their right to determine themselves the paths and forms of their internal development and their foreign policy. The threat to freedom and independence of peoples and countries has various aspects ranging from hidden or open interference in their internal affairs to the most crude forms of neocolonialist pressure; from supporting and exporting counterrevolution to armed military intervention; from the theory of "limited sovereignty" to the export of counterrevolution and "the export of revolution" and the like. We thus face classic imperialism as well as hegemonism and other aspects of the enslavement of peoples. For us communists, the appearance of wars between socialist countries is especially disturbing.

All this warns us that we should constantly bear in mind the internal and international constellation and the mutual link between the two. We are aware of certain pretensions which various reactionary and other antidemocratic forces abroad have toward Yugoslavia, its self-managing socialist development, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. We must constantly develop this awareness among our working people, mobilizing them to be ready to defend and preserve our independence and our self-managing socialist society from any enemy, inside or outside the country.

The clear and principled Marxist stances formulated in our program, constitution and numerous theoretical works by Tito, Kardelj and other of our revolutionaries and theoreticians, must be further elaborated and developed in keeping with the development of our society. Above all, we must promote our socialist practice as direct activity of the working people themselves, the working class, all our peoples and nationalities. I think that the present positive political climate should be used for more active work to solve all problems facing us today.

By building our self-managing system, we shall, in spite of numerous internal and external problems and difficulties, also wage a successful struggle against bureaucratism and technocratism, these contemporary phenomena which originate from the tendency to have the almighty state regulating the entire social life and which, making their way into the social essence, naturally link up with the forces of exploitation and domination in the world. It is therefore our task not only to ensure the ruling position of the working class and the working people in our society but also to cooperate most closely in the international field with all socialist, liberation, progressive and democratic forces prepared to struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

In this, of course, we must not at all forget the internal antiself managing and antisocialist forces, although they have a very narrow basis for their activity. Those forces would be of peripheral significance if they were not supported outside. Keeping this fact constantly on our mind, the best way successfully to oppose this is for the LCY to work together with all organized social forces and on equal footing with all working people and citizens within our self-managing system and its socio-political organizations, organs and institutions as their internal force.

This will enable us to free and activate the enormous energy of our working people, thus constantly narrowing the field for enemy activity.

In view of the international situation, it is also essential that we continue to improve our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This multiplies Yugoslavia's strength in preserving its socialist self-managing achievements, its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The new, Tito's Yugoslavia, such as it is, socialist, self-managing and nonaligned, has not in the past and will not in the future threaten anyone's independence and sovereignty, because this would be in most direct opposition to the very essence of our self-managing socialist society. Jealously guarding our freedom, independence and equality of the peoples and nationalities of our country, we shall continue also in future to be guided by these same principles also in relation to our neighbors and all other countries because this is an essential condition of our society, socialist self-management and our future.

The friendly attitude toward all other countries and peoples emanates from the nature of our domestic system. Considering that we are still a class society, and especially in view of the world situation, we are obliged to continue, by implementing Marxist and Tito's ideas about the armed people, to strengthen our all-people's defense and social self-protection whose internal part is the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense, as well as the state and public security service, whose only task has been and remains the protection of our country from the enemy.

We must also continue to develop the awareness that the ideo-political unity of the LCY represents the essential precondition for further successful progress of our society. We shall strengthen this unity by consistent implementation of our program, this historic document of our party which will for a long time yet illuminate the paths of our struggle for socialism and socialist self-management. In the present phase of our development, the LCY must make additional efforts to establish an even wider and more successful link with the working class and the working people, with all our peoples and nationalities, becoming an inseparable part of our socio-political organizations and our delegate system.

It is known that the nonalined policy of our country emanates from our social system itself. I would say that we now have an even greater obligation to see that our foreign policy continues to be firmly supported by our internal social relations. By developing and strengthening our revolutionary achievements as an expression of the objective needs and demands of the contemporary epoch, the epoch of progressive transformation of the world through revolutionary penetration by socialist and national liberation movements making socialism a world process unhindered by state borders, we shall best fulfill our historic responsibilities and obligations.

The nonaligned policy is today powerfully present in the entire world. Its value is also emphasized by numerous governments and countries not in the nonaligned movement. This is certainly increasingly emphasized today by many communist, socialist and workers parties. Even a large number of more significant bourgeois parties in the world recognize the importance of the role, principles and policy of the nonaligned movement. This in itself shows the onesidedness of the known "theses" about how the nonaligned can today easily fall prey to the great powers and blocs. It is being "forgotten" that some small and medium-size countries in the blocs are more threatened as independent subjects in the internal arena.

Our struggle for further development of socialism as a world process has been and remains closely connected with the struggle for freedom, independence and social progress of all countries and peoples, for international peace, security and cooperation. In this struggle we have gained many sincere friends and allies.

All these facts are known, but I think that we must constantly emphasize them, striving to carry out our tasks in the domestic and international fields still more consistently and effectively in practice. Of course, we are aware that, in carrying out our policy, we shall continue to be criticized by various capitulationists and servants of forces hostile to us. This criticism only strengthens us in the conviction that we are on a good and correct road. The present successes in domestic development and in the international field oblige us resolutely to carry out our program and our system. This means socialist self-management, strengthening of freedom and independence, development of equality, brotherhood and unity of peoples and nationalities of our country, and solidarity with all forces in the world struggling for freedom and independence, social progress and world peace.

This has been and remains the essence of our policy we have pursued hitherto with Tito and which we shall firmly continue to pursue and promote, because this is the condition of our progress and the guarantee of our future successes.

Our revolution has been developing in keeping with the historically tested and confirmed values of Marxist ideas. Just as other true revolutions, it is not wrapped up in any myths. On the contrary, precisely because it is deeply working class and national, it is democratic and open, offering itself for critical analysis as a constant call for dialogue and cooperation in equality and freedom.

We do not hide the fact that in our revolution too there exist and operate internal contradictions. After all, experience has shown that contradictions cannot be negated in the name of some general plan or some "higher interest" without endangering the motives which move the revolution and social progress in general. For instance, we are aware that our socialist self-managing system is developing in conditions of a multitude of various self-managing interests which are above all an expression of the present level of social division of labor in our country.

However, all these various interests can be realized only as common interest, as their synthesized expression.

The mechanism of self-managing agreement-making is the method of democratic coordination between individual and joint interests. The precondition for such coordination and synthesis lies in equality--economic, political and cultural--whose internationalist essence is expressed in Tito's known slogan about the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities.

It has been said already that our nonaligned foreign policy emanates from the internal essence of our system. This policy is based on independence, sovereignty and equality of countries whose social systems and ideologies differ but whose common feature is the struggle for peace and equal international political and economic relations and against imperialism and other aspects of domination over peoples. The future of mankind and also its existence essentially depends on whether awareness prevails in the international relations that social progress in the world is inseparable from peace, equality and independence of peoples and on whether the insane arms race will give way to healthy competition in economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other cooperation, and above all to assisting the insufficiently developed countries without any conditions or interference in their internal affairs.

While struggling for peace, we have never given up, nor will we give up, the struggle for preservation of our country's independence, just as we have never given up, nor will we give up, our support for freedom and independence of any people, country, party and movement.

Freedom, equality, mutual respect, all-round cooperation and solidarity are universal human rights which are not limited by any frontiers. Moreover, they are spreading like a tide to all parts of the world, becoming the revolutionary liberation process of the contemporary world. This is indeed the inner essence of the world socialist process. Our own revolution helped us to understand that our struggle is only part of the overall struggle for liberation from oppression and exploitation of peoples and men. Equality of people, peoples and countries represents, therefore, the criterion for assessing every political system and, of course, socialism.

Comrades, before us lie numerous tasks, both current and long-term. I shall mention some of them. First, it is most essential to implement consistently and further elaborate our political line, and in practice to constantly promote the activity of the LCY, its internal cohesive strength and its political and action capability. The LCY should continue to struggle for the consistent realization of Tito's idea about collective work and collective and personal responsibility.

Second, of decisive importance to us at this juncture is the development of social relations and production on the foundations of socialist self-management, and at the same time efficient material production, increased productivity of labor, more rational economic activity, or our economy, and an even more persistent struggle for economic stabilization and for associated labor's control of the entire system of social reproduction on the basis of income-based association through the pooling of labor and resources. Consequently, our task is to transfer expanded reproduction to associated labor, its true exponent, as we have already stated in our documents.

Today, as we know, the exponents of expanded reproduction are predominantly outside associated labor, especially labor in material production. Owing to this, it is of decisive importance to us that associated labor should, as soon as possible, take over this crucial social function, on which depend the realism, harmonization and optimum character of investments and thus, in effect, the very development of social relations; and also that consultations and agreement-seeking should be of a higher quality, and that decisions, once agreed upon, should be implemented.

The present level of the structure of investments is one of the generators of our current economic difficulties. Therefore, it is indispensable that we should be much more efficient in negotiations, making agreements, more resolute in implementing the agreed current and long term economic policy. In the medium-term development plan, we must also provide for the economic rule by associated labor to become the social basis of economic stabilization and of society.

Third, with regard to general and joint consumption, it is essential that it too is placed under the decisive influence of associated labor, and that it rises in proportion to the development of the production forces, to the extent to which it contributes to this development. Only in this way can the problem posed by this kind of consumption be overcome. On the other hand, if we are more successful in associating labor in material production and social activities on the basis of the free exchange of goods, we shall achieve, by abandoning the budgetary-fiscal way of acquiring income in social activities, the real integration of intellectual and manual work, and the true valuation of both kinds of work and especially of the work done in material production in the interest of associated labor, which is to say in the interest of building a better and more humane socialism.

Fourth, in this period of preparation of the new medium-term plan, we must, within that framework, also concern ourselves with all questions connected with the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Fifth, particular attention must be devoted to the congress of self-managers, to preparation for it and to its success, because success in this important endeavor will also represent a great help to the realization of both the current and the long-term economic policies and to the promotion of social relations, including also the problem of expanded reproduction. At the same time, this will also be good preparation for the next LCY congress. Consequently, though the trade unions are the direct exponent of these preparations, the LCY must also be completely involved. Further, I think that we must strive intensively, every one of us, on our tasks in this sphere, in this direction of stabilization of economic trends, and on preparations for the social plan. This, too, will contribute to the preparations for the LCY congress.

Sixth, the exacerbation of the international situation, about which I have already spoken, directs us to maintain our present firm and principled foreign policy, with the proviso that in this respect too we should be even more active. Without going more deeply into this question, I should like to stress the need for our state and social organs and organizations to also intensify their activity in the field of international relations, with a higher degree of coordination than we have had so far.

In light of the present international situation and the characteristics of the current political juncture, I should like to add at the end that the LCY and our other sociopolitical organizations, and our self-managing system as a whole, should ensure, through intensified political activity and in particular through timely and exhaustive information, a constant necessary level of increased vigilance and security in all environments.

They should continue to contribute most actively to the further strengthening and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, so that any possible surprise in this respect can be prevented in advance.

Proceedings of Session

LD130900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0195 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The current political situation and the realization of the policy of economic stabilization were the themes on which participants in the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee, held in Belgrade today, focused their attention. The introductory reports were submitted by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The 11th session of the Central Committee, held in the building of the SFRY Assembly, was opened by Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. A working presidium was elected in accordance with his proposal, comprising, apart from himself, Dusan Dragosavac, Vaska Duganova, Petar Stambolic and Nikola Stojanovic.

Before moving on to the working part of the session, Central Committee members paid homage with one minute's silence to the recent deceased member of the LCY Central Committee, Janez Barboric.

The following agenda for the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee was adopted:

1. The current political situation and the tasks of the League of Communists;

2. Topical questions of the realization of the policy of economic stabilization and the tasks of the League of Communists;

3. Initiatives for the proposal to make changes in Article 321 of the SFRY Constitution;

4. Proposed decision on the regulation of the competences and manner of work of LCY organs up to the 12th Congress of the LCY; and

5. Current questions.

In keeping with the LCY statute, the members of the statutary and supervisory commissions of the LCY also took part in the work of the session, which was also attended by the secretaries of the presidiums of the republican central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and the president of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

As agreed at the beginning, the discussion on the first two items on the agenda was held simultaneously, since the two are closely linked:

Djordje Stojsic, the first speaker in the discussion, said that the political situation in Vojvodina in the past period had had two basic characteristics.

First, Comrade Tito's illness was deeply felt in all parts of the province and his death was received in Vojvodina as in the whole of the country--with deep grief and as an irreparable loss. Second, the working class and the working people, and our nations and nationalities, displayed in this situation strong political unity, presence of mind, maturity, responsibility, a high level of morale, unreserved support for the goals of our revolution and unwavering readiness and resolve to continue along Tito's road.

It is now exceptionally important to maintain the involvement of the League of Communists and all the exponents of self-managing functions and responsibilities at the necessary level in the decisive struggle for the realization of the policy of socio-economic stabilization and consolidation of the system of socialist self-management.

Kiro Gligorov said that the high rate of the devaluation of the dinar, 30 percent, pointed to the conclusion that the basic yardstick in our economy was unreal to such an extent that it did not reliably indicate the real positions of every collective in the creation and distribution of the social product. He said that it had ceased to be a reliable basis on which to select investments, appraise the economic justifiability of exports and imports, and to determine price levels and relations between prices and the total amounts involved in distribution and consumption.

The initial radical act calls for speedy, and, I would say, deeper changes in almost all segments of economic policy and our economic mechanism. Devaluation on its own would have a short-term effect unless followed by changes in the formation and distribution of the social product and income. This indicates changes, primarily, in relations between prices in those fields where administrative intervention and unsatisfactory distribution in the conditions of inflation had suppressed the real economic relations, Gligorov said.

The distribution of the burden of stabilization must take into account the fact that as many as 1.3 million workers in our country have personal incomes below 500,000 old dinars and that the question of the standard of living of some workers will become more acute. Hence the need to analyze the effect of the measures on the different strata of the population and on different family budgets so that the effect is preventive and not due to pressures of any kind.

Despite the significant results achieved so far, our economic situation is replete with problems. We must do all we can to stabilize it, Munir Mesihovic said. This will not be easy, because the task is a very complex one. Consequently, the measures we adopt must be in keeping with long-term action aimed at implementing systematic solutions and the policy of economic stabilization we declared ourselves in favor of at the 11th LCY Congress.

Mustafa Anitov said that an analysis of the current economic situation in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia has revealed the existence of unfavorable trends in a certain number of organizations of associated labor, especially those where technology is based on imported reproduction material. Such unfavorable trends have particularly manifested themselves in economic relations with foreign countries over the last few months. It may be noted that losses in several organizations of associated labor have created considerable difficulties.

The system of economic stabilization measures (those in progress or those that will follow) cannot by itself ensure carrying out the programmed tasks. Measures should be accompanied by ideological and political activity aimed at elucidating and explaining the tasks which should be carried out in economic development.

The entire political system in Montenegro has acted in keeping with the needs and character of the political situation, Vuko Vukadinovic said. The subjects of the system displayed the necessary self-initiative and responsibility. A greater degree of involvement of party members was achieved and members of the League of Communists were better and more speedily kept informed.

The most important thing to do now is draw lessons from these experiences with regard to current tasks and determine the direction of longer-range political and social activity in the search for solutions to the numerous problems we are confronting.

We view the policy of economic stabilization as the beginning of a resolute effort to put an end to negative trends in socioeconomic and self-managing development, and as such they should enjoy broad support. Such an orientation is indispensable, though we realize that the application of some of the measures will have a negative effect on the economic activity and income of a series of organizations of associated labor, which, because of their size and importance, exercise an essential influence on the total economic situation in our republic.

According to current appraisals, there will be some difficulties in carrying out the plans for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the area stricken by the earthquake. Fresh difficulties will emerge in the realization of the orientation toward changes in the economic structure. This will call for additional efforts in order to ensure the implementation of the policy of the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed areas, such as the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. It is obvious that it will be impossible--or it will be impossible over a short period of time--to eliminate the difficulties which will emerge as the result of the implementation of the new measures. However, it should be borne in mind that these difficulties will be less severe than those which would follow if we failed to adopt resolute measures to achieve economic stabilization.

Dzavid Nimani said that in Kosovo, as in the whole of the country, the political-security situation was favorable thanks to the intensified activity of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations. The level of organization of the broadest popular masses of the working people, the citizens and youth, of all the nations and nationalities, and the functioning of our socialist self-managing system during Comrade Tito's illness and in the days of national mourning reflected and today still reflect the high degree of unity, organization, readiness and resolve still further to strengthen, consolidate, develop and defend socialist self-management, national equality, brotherhood and unity; all-people's defense and social self-protection; the system of socialist self-managing democracy; and the country's independence and nonalignment.

The already existing political climate, unity and responsibility, and the experience thus gained should be maintained in our further activities aimed at successfully solving the most complex problems and contradictions our society is facing, or will face, on the road of its further socialist self-managing development. I think that our basic conclusion must be that it is our obligation to continue to be dedicated constantly and permanently to the consolidation and further development of Tito's course.

I am convinced that our citizens, through creative work, responsibility and persistence, will successfully tackle the really complex and difficult but unavoidable problems and tasks of stabilization and that we will successfully carry out these tasks because that is the prerequisite for the further development of socialism and socialist social relations. We should support the orientation according to which the burden of stabilization should be borne by all participants in social reproduction and others.

It should be ensured that the greatest burden is not borne by those branches to which favorable conditions of economic activity are indispensable. This is so they will continue to make an essential contribution to the elimination of the disproportions in the structure of the economy and ensure lasting, stable foundations for the stabilization of our economy through the use of our own sources of energy, basic metals, raw materials and other reproduction materials.

As is known, stabilization measures will also be strongly reflected in the intensity of development, especially in insufficiently developed Kosovo, Dzavid Nimani emphasized. He added that already during the current medium-term plan the basic goals for the rapid development of Kosovo, economically the least developed part of Yugoslavia, had not been attained.

Whenever things were difficult, Hrvoje Istuk said, and today they are undoubtedly difficult, the party rallied round Tito and the people round Tito and the party. Today there is no Tito, but the party remains, immeasurably enriched by his work and experience. The question that poses itself to me today, when we are discussing questions of our political situation, is how to achieve the appropriate role of the League of Communists in these conditions from the point of view of its responsibility for our total development. How can it achieve its cohesion-making role in Yugoslav society and how successfully are the organs of the League of Communists, including this Central Committee as the highest and most responsible body of the LCY between congresses, functioning in this context?

Any isolation of the League of Communists within its organizations and leaderships would amount to alienation of party life, sectarian attitude to the working masses, bureaucratization, prevention of the socialization of the policy of the LCY and of the goals of its struggle. In brief it would undermine unity. Let me recall. As far as I am familiar with our party's history there has never been a case when it was a mistake to tell the people the truth.

In the period we are entering, every member of the LCY will be put to a test on this major question.

In every environment it is necessary to establish why, in implementing the economic policy, there were such cases of discrepancy between the proclaimed and accepted orientations and what was achieved. If we fail to do this on this occasion I fear that we might again find ourselves in the situation when we shall have to admit that the proclaimed policy is not being implemented. No excuses can or should be found for this any longer, Luka Brocilo said.

The sum of all the arguments put forward, Mijat Sukovic stated, makes the League of Communists dutybound to do everything in its power at this session of the Central Committee, everything--and this is naturally in keeping with its vanguard role--to ensure that these measures are implemented in practice in a way that will genuinely yield the expected economic effect.

We are aware of the seriousness of the situation, but we should be far more precise with regard to some things, because the speed at which the present-day economy moves is very high and our reactions are very slow, Ivo Perisin said.

The role played by the Socialist Alliance should be stressed more strongly in the affirmative sense, Joze Smole said. There have been numerous situations which demonstrated the importance of strengthening the unity of all working people. By stressing the role of the Socialist Alliance, we should strengthen this unity. And it would be wrong if we restricted ourselves only to unity among communists.

Smole went on to stress that the internal system of information in the League of Communists should be further perfected and that it should also be a part of the broader political activity of communists in the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations.

Stressing that tribute should be paid to journalists and other workers in the information media for their recent work, Smole pointed to the high degree of ideopolitical unity, responsibility and involvement of the workers in the press, radio and television. We often tend to criticize our information media, he said, emphasizing that when there is something that we are unable to solve we shift the responsibility to the press.

Smole noted, however, that it was necessary to do more to cultivate creative polemics in the information media and in the public, both on domestic and on international problems. We should not follow any kind of restrictive policy. The development and consolidation of self-management call for more creative polemics, because they contribute to the understanding of problems and help find the best solutions. With regard to our journalist and publishing activity abroad, he stressed that large funds are set aside for this purpose, but that the results have been modest.

Life under inflation is easy, Dragutin Kosovac pointed out. Prices go up faster and faster, but everything is all right as long as one can pay one's way by raising outside loans. But sooner or later there must be an end to this, which (in our case) drew nearer announcing itself in the form of various shortages here and there. However, we found ourselves (?in the situation) where it was no longer a question of only coffee or detergents, but we could not even pay for [word indistinct]. I do not think that we can and should allow such things. The responsibility which lies on us is too great. It is obvious that resolute measures had and have to be adopted.

The decision was to devalue. I think that it is unnecessary and that it would be harmful to begin to discuss now whether we should have started by adopting such a measure. However, it would be very bad if we failed immediately to follow this move by other resolute measures. If we fail to do so, results will quickly disappear and problems will recur in a more acute form.

We have already experienced similar situations. If we want to restrict consumption, we shall have to adopt some radical measures. If we want to ensure self-managing development, we must stop and liquidate the existing privileges, including privileges enjoyed by branches and also individual organizations, Kosovak stressed, because they too are one of the sources of excessive consumption.

After stressing that an exceptionally positive climate has been created in our country, Slvako Sajber said that it is necessary to make use of it in settling accumulated problems.

To achieve this it is necessary to change behavior, because results are not achieved by vowing loyalty and then going back to outdated forms.

Actions seem to have started now--we work on free Saturdays, we work on free Sundays, we work overtime, we work without pay--but in fact the solution should be sought in places where people stay for 8 hours but only work for 3, 4 or 5 hours. This is where our reserves and our main problems lie.

Numerous problems are often concealed behind statements claiming that the political situation in individual environments is excellent, problems such as the poor functioning of the delegate system, undeveloped income-based relations, losses, and similar things.

Sajber went on to speak about communists' double behavior, which often deviates from the proclaimed policy. The majority of us, he stressed, often behave like some kind of human duplex: one way at the sessions of the forum and quite differently in our own environment. Behavior of this kind is to be found at all levels. Putting the equal sign between our programs and goals on the one hand and our achievements on the other would amount to pure idealism. But this should not serve as an excuse for excessive deviations, which do exist, Sajber said. [passage indistinct] Sajber stressed that the situation was serious, but that no one should doubt our ability to overcome it. However, the old practice, where words and deeds are far apart, must end. They should be consistent.

Emigrants from all social strata and of all ages from the ranks of all of our nations and nationalities powerfully manifested interest in their homeland during Comrade Tito's illness, Koca Joncic said.

This was particularly evident at the time of Comrade Tito's death and can be illustrated with many details. Throughout the world and especially in the United States, Canada and Australia, where emigrant communities are most numerous, there were mass commemorative ceremonies attended by as many as several hundred people, and not only our emigrants, but also other citizens of these countries, including representatives of the authorities. All emigrant newspapers and radio and television services reported extensively on our peoples' grief.

Thus, a university professor from Buffalo, whose origin goes back to Belgrade, replied to a provocative article about Yugoslavia's destiny, published in the New York TIMES, with the following words: "The peoples of Yugoslavia paid for their unity and independence with rivers of blood and they will know how to defend these valuable achievements from all vultures and gravediggers." I think that we may state with certainty that this kind of solidarity of our emigrants with their old home and for our country at these historical moments represents a new quality to which due attention should be paid.

This marked the end of the debate on the first two items on the agenda. The chairman of this part of the session, Petar Stambolic, then read the proposed resume of the session.

The Central Committee adopted the resume.

In connection with item three on the agenda, the Central Committee put into final form the proposal for a change in Article 321 of the SFRY Constitution. According to the present text of the article of the constitution, the president of the LCY is automatically also a member of the SFRY Presidency. Now, owing to Comrade Tito's death, the LCY has no president. The amended article of the constitution provides that the "president of the LCY organs specified by the LCY statute" should be a member of the SFRY Presidency.

The proposal was adopted and will be sent to the SFRY Presidency which proposes amendments and addenda to the SFRY Constitution.

In connection with the last item on the agenda of today's session, the session discussed and put into final form the decisions on the regulation on the competences and manner of work of the LCY organs up to the 12th congress and on amendments and addenda to the standing order on the organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee. It adopted the integral text of the expanded and amended standing order.

These proposals were explained by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The 11th session of the LCY Central Committee ended by adopting the proposed decisions.

Stambolic Proposals

AU121712 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jun 80

[From the report on the session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 12 June]

[Text] The list of those who asked to speak in the discussion having been exhausted, Petar Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, proposed that the following conclusions be adopted:

[Begin Stambolic recording] On the basis of the reports submitted by Comrade Dusan Dragosavac and Veselin Djuranovic and of the discussion conducted at the session, the LCY Central Committee has noted that the political and security situation in the country is stable and good. The Central Committee believes that ideopolitical and social actions are necessary by all the socialist forces to further strengthen the internal political stability and the international position of our country.

The key question on which the realization of this aim depends at the present moment and in the coming period is the further development of socioeconomic relations on the basis of socialist self-management and realization of the economic stabilization policy in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

The Central Committee believes that the conclusions of the LCY central committee presidium of November last year constitute the essential basis for conducting further ideopolitical activities in realizing the policy of economic stabilization. In addition to the measures adopted so far, it is necessary to prepare and adopt other measures as soon as possible to implement a comprehensive policy of economic stabilization. All subjects of society should participate actively and creatively in this work.

The policy of economic stabilization must be wholly expressed and contained in the country's medium-term socioeconomic development plan for the coming period. The LCY Central Committee imposes the obligation on all organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists to ensure, with their consistent and energetic sociopolitical activities, consistent and responsible realization of the policy and measures of economic stabilization in all communities and at all levels in harmony with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium of November last year. [end recording]

Mikulic Address

LD112330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 11 Jun 80

["Branko Mikulic's Address at the 11th Session of the LCY Central Committee"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Comrades:

It was with a feeling of immeasurable pain, with dignity, that the communists, working class, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia bade farewell to their Tito, who passed away on 4 May this year. For more than four decades Comrade Tito had been at the head of the communist party, or the LCY. At the 10th Congress of the LCY he was elected president of the LCY with an unlimited mandate. With the death of Comrade Tito, the LCY has been left without its president. (?Faced) with this irreparable loss, it is necessary at today's session to adopt a decision to regulate which organ of the LCY is to carry out the functions and authority of the LCY president until the 12th congress.

It is well known that the LCY Statute, in contrast to the SFRY Constitution, makes no provision for which LCY organ will--in the event of the death of the LCY president--carry out his functions and authority. This question was tackled in an appropriate manner, and on the initiatives of Comrades Tito and Kardelj was partially resolved by the adoption of the operating procedures for the organization and method of work of the LCY Central Committee and Central Committee Presidium, and by the adoption of the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the tasks of the League of Communists in realizing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, responsibility and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations.

A long-term regulation of this question would necessitate great amendments in the LCY Statute, which can be accomplished only at the LCY congress. Debating this, the Central Committee Presidium has decided to propose to the Central Committee that no amendments should be made now in the LCY Statute, but that in the course of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress a debate should be held on these questions and appropriate proposals for amendments and addenda to the LCY Statute should be drawn up. Until then, the Central Committee and Presidium should work in accordance with their duties and authority according to the LCY Statute, and in accordance with the operating procedures concerning the organization and method of their work, and with the decision to be adopted by the Central Committee at today's session.

The LCY Statute makes it incumbent upon the LCY organs to "put forward for public discussion in the League of Communists and among the public, with the necessary argumentation" documents of a programmatic or statutory nature (Art 20, LCY Statute).

Were we now to adopt decisions of a statutory nature, we would have to open up a debate on questions which would otherwise be debated in the course of preparations for the 12th congress, preparations which are to begin soon.

The Presidium concluded that, in conditions where we are involved in carrying out very major tasks such as are being debated at today's session of the Central Committee, and when the work of organs of the LCY and of other organs and institutions of the system is progressing completely normally and successfully, there is no need for us to open a party-wide discussion on this section of the statutory decisions alone, for we shall soon debate these questions as a whole, and shall adopt decisions on them at the 12th LCY Congress.

Proceeding from this, the Presidium proposes that, until a definitive regulation in the LCY Statute is made, the statutory authority and duties of the LCY president should be carried out by the Central Committee or, on the latter's authority, by the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This relates in particular to the LCY president's authority to carry out consultations and to propose the election of and alterations in the complement of the Central Committee Presidium; to propose the election of the secretary and executive secretaries of the Presidium; and, in accordance with the operating procedure regarding the organization and methods of work of the Presidium and current chairman of the Central Committee Presidium, to convene a Central Committee session and preside over the same, and to supervise the work of the Central Committee and Presidium.

The other statutory empowerments, particularly those regulations dealing with the role of the LCY president, should remain as they are written in the LCY Statute until the 12th congress. At the congress, decisions will be adopted with regard to what organs the LCY will have in future and what the relations will be between them.

No amendments need be carried out at present in the relations between the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium is the politico-executive organ of the LCY Central Committee, and the Central Committee is "the highest organ of the LCY between the two congresses: (Art 75 of the LCY Statute).

Article 73 of the LCY Statute establishes that the LCY president supervises the work of the Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium proposes that this statutory regulation, too, should not be changed, but that up until the 12th congress work should be carried out in such a way that the Central Committee should charge the Presidium with preparing and convening sessions of the Central Committee. Sessions would be opened by the chairman of the Presidium, and the sessions' work would be supervised by a working Presidium of five members. The Central Committee Presidium thus fully maintains the role it has had hitherto. It is not the collective president of the Central Committee, nor does it supervise the latter's work.

In proposing this, the Presidium has proceeded from the conviction that until the 12th LCY Congress, the present statutory decisions on this question should remain in force and that after the congress we shall work in accordance with the regulations of the amended and addended LCY Statute.

As is well known, on Comrade Tito's suggestion the function of current chairman [predsedavajuci] of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was introduced immediately after the 11th LCY Congress.

Such a decision was fully logical at that time, for the president of the LCY also supervised the work of the Central Committee Presidium.

Following the death of the president of the LCY, Comrade Tito, it is necessary to decide: Who is to supervise the work of the Central Committee Presidium up until the 12th LCY Congress? After consultations in the Presidium of the central and provincial committees, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has decided to propose to the Central Committee that the function of president of the Presidium should be introduced in place of the current chairman [predsedavajuci]. In practice, the decision made in agreement with Comrade Tito, adopted by the Central Committee when it adopted the operating procedure for the organization and method of its work, remains fully in force.

Such a solution is also in accordance with the principles of collective work and responsibility of the Central Committee Presidium. In the aforementioned consultations, and at the Presidium session, another solution was debated, whereby the function should be introduced of a president of the Central Committee, who would at the same time have supervised the work of the Central Committee Presidium. We concluded that this would involve amendments of the LCY Statute, which, for the reasons mentioned, should be avoided before the 12th congress. In addition, future solutions could, in a certain sense, be thereby prejudiced. This would not be a good thing either. The Presidium considers that decisions on this matter, too, should be adopted at the 12th LCY Congress.

The decision also contains regulations establishing the election of the president of the Presidium for 1 year, and of the secretary of the Presidium for 2 years, and also the principle of rotation of cadres from the republican and provincial organizations of the League of Communists in these functions. These questions are now regulated in the operating procedure concerning the organization and method of work of the Presidium. In introducing these into the text of the draft decision, the Central Committee will in this way express its determination to consistently realize Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, as well as all other conclusions and standpoints made in agreement with Comrade Tito.

The LCY president's authority to carry out consultations and propose the composition of the Central Committee Presidium and possible changes in it (Art 81 of the LCY Statute) would be carried out by the Central Committee in such a way that a special commission would be elected for this purpose. This commission would be composed of the president and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, and representatives of the Central and provincial committees and of committees of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA). The commission would have the task of carrying out the necessary consultations with the presidia of the central and provincial committees and with the committee of the LCY organization in the YPA, and of submitting to the Central Committee the proposed composition of the Central Committee Presidium. The same method would be adopted in the case of any need for changes in the composition of the Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY Statute (Art 83) and the operating procedure regarding the organization and method of work of the Central Committee Presidium provides for the president of the LCY to conduct consultations and put forward a proposal for the election of the current chairman and secretary of the Presidium and of the executive secretaries of the Central Committee Presidium. This would in future be done by a commission of the Central Committee Presidium composed of: the president and secretary of the Central Committee Presidium and the presidents of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists.

In the preceding point on the agenda we adopted the proposal of the SFRY Presidency for the amendment of Article 321 of the SFRY Constitution. At the 12th LCY Congress that president of the LCY organ will be established by the LCY Statute who, by virtue of his position, will be a member of the SFRY Presidency. The Presidium proposes that at today's session a decision is adopted--until the 12th LCY Congress--for the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to be, by virtue of his position, a member of the SFRY Presidency.

In addition to the draft decision concerning the regulation of the authority and method of work of LCY organs up until the 12th congress, a draft decision has also been submitted to you concerning the amendments and addenda to the operating procedure regarding the organization and method of work of the Central Committee. In proposing these decisions to you on behalf of the Presidium for your debate and adoption, I remind you once again that the proposed decisions will remain in force until these questions are finally regulated in the LCY Statute at the 12th LCY Congress.

The Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY has also been consulted on these proposals. The commission confirmed that, according to the LCY Statute, these decisions may be adopted.

Session Ends

LD121738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The 11th session of the LCY Central Committee ended today after adopting a decision on the regulation of the competence and manner of work of LCY organs up to the 12th LCY Congress and addenda to the standing order on the organization and manner of work of the Central Committee. In this way Central Committee members also adopted the integral text of the standing order on the organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee.

Leadership Selection Process Defined

LD131524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Proceeding from the LCY Statute and at the proposal of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Central Committee, at its 11th session held in Belgrade yesterday, passed a resolution regulating the competences and manner of work of the LCY organs in the period up to the 12th LCY Congress:

1. The competences and duties defined in Articles 73, 78, 81 and 83 of the LCY Statute as functions of the president of the LCY and not listed among the competences of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be exercised, until they have been definitely regulated in the LCY Statute, by the LCY Central Committee, or, with its authorization, the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The powers of the president of the LCY under Article 81 of the LCY Statute will be exercised by the LCY Central Committee through the setting up of a special commission which will submit proposals for the composition of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the basis of the preliminary consultations with the presidiums of the central and provincial committees and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

2. On the basis of this decision and in keeping with Articles 73 and 78 of the LCY Statute, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will prepare and convene LCY Central Committee sessions. LCY Central Committee sessions will be declared open by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the work of these sessions will be steered by a working presidium.

3. The office of president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, with a term of office of 1 year, will be introduced instead of the previously existing office of current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is to be elected by the Presidium from among its own ranks, every year from a different republican or provincial organization of the League of Communists, with the proviso that cadres from the League of Communists of every republic and province will be elected to this office during a period of 8 years.

4. The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is to be elected by the Presidium from among its own ranks for a period of 2 years, every time from a different republican or provincial organization.

When the president and the secretary of the Presidium are elected it will be ensured that cadres from the same republican or provincial organization of the League of Communists are not holding these offices at the same time. The members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium elected to the office of president and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be from those republican or provincial organizations of the League of Communists whose representatives have not yet occupied the office of current chairman and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

5. Proceeding from Article 321 of the SFRY Constitution, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium will take part in the work of the SFRY Presidency on behalf of the LCY Central Committee until this question has been definitely regulated in the SFRY Constitution and the LCY Statute.

6. The elaboration and concrete formulation of any other questions under items 1-5 of this decision will be carried out in the standing order on the organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee and the standing order on the organization and manner of work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

7. This decision comes into force on the day of its adoption and will remain in force until the definite statutory regulation of these questions at the 12th LCY Congress.

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY ACCORD

AU131530 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] The Commission for Development of the LCY and Personnel Policy of the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed a proposal for a social accord on the realization of cadre policy in the federation.

In the very first discussion of this document, many questions of principles most directly linked with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and with the need to strengthen the responsibility of the republics and provinces for the implementation of the cadre policy were broached. The session of the commission was presided over by Branko Mikulic. It was said at the session that the LCY now has more than 1,950,000 members, since almost 100,000 new members were admitted in the first 5 months of this year as an expression of increased interest. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports in more detail:

Proceeding from the need that the existing social accord on cadre policy in the federation be brought up to date and supplemented with new principles and solutions more in accord with our political system and which would contribute to its development, the members of the commission were unanimous in thinking that this document should certainly be endorsed by the republics and provinces. Further discussion should provide an answer to a more or less factual question: Should the signatories be the republican and provincial SAWP conferences, which seems to be most acceptable, or the assemblies and the executive councils in addition to them?

The session of the commission also expressed full unanimity of views on the proposition that moral-political suitability, as a term, should be eliminated from documents of this kind. But the obligation remains that the notion of this suitability be precisely defined so as to avoid possible ambiguities, various interpretations and even misuses. In the opinion of the members of the commission, the question that should also be answered in the course of further work is what offices should be taken into consideration when cadres are allocated. In this context the suggestion appears that it is necessary that the republics and provinces should pay even more attention to the national composition of their cadres in the federation.

It is also believed that elective political offices should be separated from political and professional workers and the length of their term of office should be clearly stated. It is a demand of the time that the role and the tasks of the coordination committees for cadre policy should be determined more closely. It should be stated who should conduct the consultations for cadre solutions in the several organs and bodies of the federation, having in mind the situation that arose with the elimination of the office of the president of the republic.

The opinion that the presidents and secretaries should, after the expiry of their 1-year term of office, remain members of the collective bodies until the end of their general term of office, to prevent so-called horizontal rotation, was expressed in the discussion. As regards the reduction of professionalism, the opinion prevails that this principle should be consistently applied in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and in sociopolitical organizations, but not as regards their executive organs.

Considering the sequence of replacements of offices according to the criteria of an equal representation of cadres from the republics and provinces, it was said that in the coming 2 years it will probably be impossible to avoid having two persons from the same republic or province simultaneously occupying leading positions in the federation, and that it must be taken into consideration that cadres from some communities have not yet occupied certain offices. The question also remains open for the time being of how to harmonize the timing of changes in all the offices, so that the beginning and the ending of the 1-year term of office will be simultaneous for all the institutions to which this term is applied.

The members of the commission believe that the term of office of the presidents of the executive councils should be resolved as part of the discussions on the constitutional changes which are underway.

SERBIAN COMMITTEE FOR ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE HOLDS MEETING

LD140318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The united operational-tactical exercise "South 79" which was held last November in southeast Serbia, clearly manifested the strength and power of the people included in all aspects of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This exercise, held in an area of 20,000 square km, embraced 36 municipalities, 3 regions of Serbia with 1,274 local communities and 1,114 organizations of associated labor and 1.46 million inhabitants of southeast Serbia.

The massive engagement of the working people and citizens and sociopolitical organizations, under the leadership of the League of Communists, powerfully demonstrated the readiness and determination of the working people and citizens to firmly oppose any possible external or internal enemy who would try to undermine the achievements of our self-managing system, independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY. This, among other things, was emphasized at today's meeting of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-protection of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic to consider the analysis of the united operational-tactical exercise "South-79."

The republican secretariats for national defense and internal affairs, the republican headquarters for territorial defense, several units of the Yugoslav People's Army and all factors of social self-protection and all-people's defense in work organizations and local communities were also actively included in all activities connected with the exercise.

The exercise "South-79" has shown that great results have been achieved in the organization and training of almost all subjects of social self-protection regarding their role in the protection of our socialist self-managing system. The working people and citizens, it was said today, have shown a high level of responsibility and preparedness for the execution of very complex tasks characteristic of this kind of exercise. The League of Communists and all other socio-political and social organizations and self-managing organs in all environments were engaged in the necessary sociopolitical preparations and mobilization of all factors of social self-protection in the exercise.

A special role in the preparation and organization of the entire exercise was played by the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection in all work organizations and sociopolitical organizations on the territory covered by the exercise.

The experience and analyses of the exercise in the regions, municipalities, basic organizations of associated labor and local communities helped further elaborate the assessments and plans prepared on the bases of directives, as well as undertaking new practical measures for better organization and training for self-protection in all environments.

MISKOVIC ADDRESSES CIVIL DEFENSE GATHERING IN ZAGREB

AU141915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] A festive joint session of the Federal Council for Civil Defense, the Croat republican and the Zagreb city civil defense staffs in Zagreb marked 20 June, the Yugoslav Civil Defense Day. A report on the development of this important sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection was submitted by Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the federal council.

He pointed out that Comrade Tito paid special attention precisely to the protection and rescue of people and of material and cultural goods both in the national liberation war and in the past-war construction. Tito's positions and messages, including the one that man has been and remains the basic factor of our defense, will always be the starting point for us in our work organizing and implementing civil defense, Colonel General Miskovic stressed.

At the session, the names of some 30 winners of the civil defense plaques were read. The plaques are awarded by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

MUNICIPALITIES CONDUCT ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD151535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Summary] Osijek--Many actions within the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" framework are being held in all 14 municipalities of the Slavonija and Baranja region today to check the readiness for effective action in all-people's defense and social self-protection. In the Osijek municipality alone, about 35,000 people have taken part in the actions.

SPLIT HOLDS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE

LD142240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Split--According to the preliminary reports on this year's final action in "Nothing Must Surprise Us" a check of the organization and readiness of everyone in war conditions and in case of large natural disasters, more than 40,000 residents of Split municipality took part in the event. The actions proceeded according to plan in the work and social organizations, local communities and sports societies in which a large number of citizens, workers, young people, Pioneers, civil defense members and others took part.

As the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action this year [words indistinct] fire protection and civil defense the program was to a great extent [words indistinct] in spite of everything. The number of exercises was very large and diverse: from putting out fires, rescuing victims, the evacuation of [word indistinct] and documentation [words indistinct] to catching and annihilating "sabotage" groups, with the emphasis on the quality of the exercises.

A large exercise was held in the Split shipbuilding industry, at the same time the workers of Brodospas checked their readiness to protect the jetty in case of the spillage of crude oil or other poisonous matter.

BRCKO HOLDS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE

LD142242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Summary] Brcko--Among the numerous activities by which the working people and citizens of central Posavina marked 20 June, Civil Defense Day, a combined exercise under the title "Protection 80" was held in Brcko today. In the 2-hour exercise, civil defense and social self-protection units of the Interplet textile combine, the Pirometal work organization, units of the municipal volunteer fire department and medical center and others took part.

Following an improvised air attack by the "aggressor" on production and other installations in the town, participants in the exercise reacted quickly and very efficiently. Thus the consequences of the air attack were fully eliminated in the quickest possible way. In the next few days similar exercises by civil defense and social self-protection units in local communities and work organisations will be held to test their readiness, equipment and training.

MILITARY INDUSTRY PRODUCES NEW PRECISION RIFLE

LD151804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 14, (TANJUG)--One of the latest products of the Yugoslav military industry is a semi-automatic precision rifle for day and night shooting. Nearly 100 percent precision has been attained in this model as a result of much knowledge and experience which has been put in its manufacture. For instance, it can unerringly hit a target the size of a football at a one-kilometer distance.

The small infantry arms is only part of a wide range of weapons and military equipment with which the Yugoslav military industry supplies the armed forces. Some 80 percent of the forces' needs for all sorts of weapons and equipment is covered by its production.

The over-one-century-long tradition has made it possible for Yugoslavia's military industry to master with comparitive ease the manufacturing technologies for the most up-to-date arms, including small ones. For several years now, its plants have been regularly producing automatic rifles, sub-machineguns and machineguns, in addition to modern precision rifles and semi-automatic weapons. All these new weapons use the same kind of ammunition and their parts are largely interchangeable, thus greatly enhancing their effectiveness.

Plants of the Yugoslav military industry have designed and produced the automatic rifle M70, considered to be one of the best in the world. The rifle is being produced in two versions-one with a wooden, the other with a metal butt.

Another new product of high fire power and exceptional precision is the submachinegun M-72 which weighs just over five kilograms. By comparison, the German-made machinegun popularly known as "Sarac", which has been remembered by generations as a precise and deadly weapon, weighed twelve kilograms.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA OIL PRODUCTION--In the first 5 months of this year, the Vojvodina oil fields produced 482,000 tons of crude oil, or 32,000 tons more than planned. In all oil fields work is being carried out in three shifts and this has contributed to the plan being overfulfilled by 7 percent. It is planned to produce 1.16 million crude oil in Vojvodina this year and it is already certain that this plan will be exceeded. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 80 p 4 AU]

LCY SECRETARY IN NETHERLANDS--Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left yesterday for Amsterdam where he will represent the LCY at the 27th Congress of the Netherlands Communist Party. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 80 p 6 AU]